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ECUADOR LIES ACROSS EQUATOR, YET KEEPS COOL

One of Youngest American Nations Attains Democracy and Prosperity

TURBULENT HISTORY ENDS IN GOOD ORDER

Improvements at Guayaquil Port Enable Big Vessels to Unload at Water Front

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the tenth article of the series.

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Ecuador is almost the youngest of the nations of the Americas. Its separation from the confederation of Greater Colombia came on Aug. 14, 1830, so that only Panama and Cuba have a more recent birthday. Yet Quito, the Ecuadorian capital, was the capital of an important Indian kingdom before the Spaniards came to South America. Indeed, Ecuador's ancient history promises to reveal a cultural plane second only to that of the Incas of Peru, and excavations have turned up notable treasures, indications of the wealth that existed in pre-Columbian days.

The name Ecuador is definitive, for the equator passes directly through Quito and Ecuador's "island possessions," the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific, which lie 600 miles off shore, are also exactly on the equator. The Galapagos Islands are cooled somewhat by the Humboldt current from the Antarctic, and Quito is cooled by its altitude of 9,000 feet above the sea. For the ancient capital, like the capital of the Incas in Peru, Cuzco, lies in the great inter-Andean plain between the snow-capped summits of the eastern and western cordilleras of the Andes. Above it rise snow-capped mountains, the dominating summit being that of the active volcano Cotopaxi, nearly 20,000 feet in height above the sea.

The area of Ecuador, like its population, is merely estimated, for the boundaries of Ecuador are still in dispute, and the solution of the boundary with Peru, in particular, is now engaging the attention of both countries. Ecuador exercises sovereign control over 116,000 square miles, but Peru claims almost a third of this, in addition to over 100,000 square miles in the valley of the Amazon. The population of Ecuador is generally put at about 2,000,000. The Amazon region is but sparsely populated by Indian tribes, most of

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

French President Receives American Envoy at Palace

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Extreme cordiality marked the exchange of expressions when Walter E. Edge presented his credentials to President Doumergue, thereby becoming the thirty-eighth American envoy to France. The ambassador said afterward that he had been impressed by the warmth of the reception.

Ever since Mr. Edge landed in this country he has met evidences of friendship which testify to the desire of the French people to show their regard for the United States. He, therefore, commended the diplomatic duties under auspicious circumstances. Both Mr. Edge and President Doumergue recalled in their speeches the accomplishments of the former's predecessor, Myron T. Herrick, in coming to the ties of the two countries, and declared their wish to see his work continued. Through Mr. Edge, President Hoover sent a message, trusting that the future would bring "a furtherance of the many ideals which France and the United States have in common."

President Doumergue said: "Franco-American collaboration will continue to affirm itself for the realization of the ideal of peace common to the two countries. The Pact of Paris indicated the line on which policy should be developed, responding fully to the aspirations of the entire world."

The ambassador was also struck by the dignity and color of the ceremony. A procession formed at the Embassy after Mr. Edge had received André de Fouquières, chief of protocol, whose duty it was to escort the ambassador to the presidential palace. Several automobiles were needed to carry the ambassador, and in the palace courtyard a battalion of the twenty-fourth regiment formed a hollow square to render salutes. President Doumergue had with him the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and his household staff. Mr. Fouquières presented the ambassador, who handed his credentials to the President, and addresses were delivered, followed by informal conversations.

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Ancient Greeks Used Steam-Heated Flats

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Stockholm—A GREEK temple of the sixth century, B. C., with 50 life-size statues, has been unearthed on the island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, by the Swedish professor, Einar Gjerstad, and his associates.

In the remains of the recently excavated palace of Vouni of the same island, dating from the fifth century, B. C., Professor Gjerstad found a room to which water was led in three conduits and there boiled in order to heat the bedrooms on the second floor with steam. The results of his researches show that Cyprus was colonized by the Mycenaean Greeks about 1200 B. C.

Lawyer Denies Hoover Talked Sugar With Him

Says Legal Work for President Unimportant, and Not About Tariff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Denial that President Hoover had at anytime conferred or advised with him regarding sugar tariff matters was made before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee by Edwin P. Shattuck, New York attorney, the chief legislative representative of Cuban sugar interests on the tariff bill.

Mr. Shattuck testified that he had on a number of occasions discussed the sugar tariff question with Walter Newton, one of President Hoover's secretaries, but never was the subject broached between him and the President directly.

This was Mr. Shattuck's answer to the scores of letters read into the record by the committee over a period of days, which it obtained from the files of Herbert C. Lakin, president of the Cuba Company and leader in the organization of the sugar lobby, in which Mr. Lakin, writing to sugar company executives and Cuban governmental officials, emphasized repeatedly that Mr. Shattuck was a close personal friend and legal adviser of the President.

Statements that he had influence with the President, declared Mr. Shattuck, were made by Mr. Lakin wholly without his knowledge and consent. He had no inkling that they were being made until the committee disclosed the fact in making the compromise public.

The committee endeavoring to ascertain the extent of Mr. Shattuck's legal work for the President learned that all he has done for him in recent years was to draw up two small leases, one for his Washington home and another on a suite of rooms rented for campaign purposes. Mr. Shattuck maintained that for him to discuss the matter in public before the committee was "embarrassing."

"Well, it is embarrassing for the President, too, isn't it?" demanded Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana. The witness agreed.

Mr. Shattuck insisted to the committee that he considered his connection with the Cuban sugar interests a "legal assignment, a very important one."

"Do you draw any distinction between work of a lobbyist and work of a lawyer?"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ALL ABOARD SUNKEN BERMUDA LINER LAND

NEW YORK (AP)—Rescued when their ship was wrecked and sunk at the fog-bitten entrance of New York Bay, 250 passengers of the Furness-Bermuda steamship Fort Victoria were safe ashore Dec. 19.

The Fort Victoria was rammed amidships by the Clyde liner Algonquin as the Bermuda-bound ship stopped off Ambrose Lightship to drop her pilot. The Algonquin was outward-bound for Miami and Galveston with 189 passengers.

The pilot boats Sandy Hook and New Yorker, the first vessels to respond to the S O S signals of the two ships, picked up the lifeboats of the Fort Victoria with her passengers and most of her crew of 165.

Capt. J. W. MacKenzie of the Algonquin stood by, joining his S O S calls with those of the Fort Victoria.

Arrangements were made to refund the passage money or provide other transportation south for the 189 passengers aboard the Algonquin.

JUGOSLAVIANS OBSERVE THEIR KING'S BIRTHDAY

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—The celebration of King Alexander's birthday on Dec. 18 was never so imposing and cordial since the founding of Yugoslavia. It is interesting to note that the initiative in its observance was taken by Zagreb.

Deputations from all parts of Croatia and Dalmatia, which came to Belgrade to pay homage to the King and show their devotion to the Yugoslav idea, were very cordially welcomed by the population of Belgrade and were also received by His Majesty. Newspapers of both states published long articles referring to the unity existing between the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Explorers of the Air Gaze on Nordic Stronghold

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Stockholm—The City Between the Bridges, with the Royal Castle, the square structure on the right, dating from the twelfth century, and still the residence of King Gustav V of Sweden and the royal family. Here dre to be found most interesting historic buildings, narrow streets, lighted by bracket lanterns of great age. Here visitors seek out the restaurant "Gyllene Freden," or "Golden

Peace," restored through generosity of Anders Zorn, famous Swedish painter. The bridges lead out in all directions from the old city to the city of Stockholm proper, from which still newer and larger bridges lead out to the suburbs or garden cities of Greater Stockholm, which is growing at a phenomenal rate. The Swedish capital is becoming annually the center of attraction for those who love winter sports.

Air view of the Old City of Stockholm, often called "The City Between the Bridges," with the Royal Castle, the square structure on the right, dating from the twelfth century, and still the residence of King Gustav V of Sweden and the royal family. Here dre to be found most interesting historic buildings, narrow streets, lighted by bracket lanterns of great age. Here visitors seek out the restaurant "Gyllene Freden," or "Golden

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Repeal of Wisconsin Dry Law

Opens State to Liquor Gangs

Distillers Start Operations on Big Scale—Arrests for Selling and Drunkenness Show Sharp Rise

Temporary Local Ordinances Advocated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Repeal of the Severson Act, which withdrew support of state officials in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment, and left this in Wisconsin largely to a small group of federal dry agents, has resulted in an increase in arrests, an influx of gangsters and other outside liquor interests, and a general "letting down of the bars" of enforcement, it is indicated from authoritative sources.

The only local aid given the federal agents comes from some 15 communities, which, as a result of the rescinding of the state law, have adopted "local option" dry measures. Ray J. Nye, federal prohibition officer for the western district of Wisconsin, reported that complaints of federal liquor law violations have doubled since the state code was rescinded. His agents made 86 arrests and seized 24 stills in October of this year, compared with 31 federal arrests, 11 in co-operation with state forces, and the seizure of 15 stills in October, 1928. In September, 22 stills were confiscated and 117 arrests recorded.

Liquor Sold to Boys

Two boys, aged 13 and 14, bought a pint of "moonshine" from a woman in Milwaukee recently, federal prohibition officers report. Federal officials report several other liquor cases involving children since June. "There is no doubt that Chicago gangsters and other liquor interests have taken advantage of the situation to enter their activities in the State," Mr. Nye declares. "We have seized more alcohol stills in the past few months than ever before. The great stills are unmistakable evidence of big operations from outside the State."

Reports of a similar nature are given for the eastern Wisconsin district by W. Frank Cunningham, deputy in charge. In October, 48 arrests were made in the eastern district and seizure made of 10 stills and 4 hydrometers, while in September 75 arrests were made, with 18 stills and 9 hydrometers taken, the report says.

Sharp Rise in Drunkenness

Milwaukee police records show a large increase in the number of arrests for intoxication in recent months. In September, 1928, 850 were arrested, while in that month of this year, 1249 were taken into custody. In October, 1928, 926 arrests were recorded, and in October 1929, 1253.

War Debts to Be Paid United States

by 13 Nations Total \$13,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover laid aside on Dec. 19 a task he began working upon seven years ago as a member of the World War Foreign Debt Funding Commission.

In affixing his signature to the French debt settlement the Chief Executive had the satisfaction of bestowing the formal approval of the country upon the last settlement of those worked out by the commission for funding the indebtedness of 13 nations. Under them the United States will receive \$13,000,000,000.

That of France included not only funds lent that country during the World War, but many millions of dollars of surplus war materials were sold to France after the conflict ended. The total to be paid by that country over a 62-year period is \$6,847,647,104, of which \$2,822,674,104 will be paid as interest.

Just before President Hoover came into office, arrangements were made to compromise the Greek war debt, funding of which had not been completed when the commission expired in 1927.

Four other countries have not completed settlements. Russia disavowed the debt contracted by the Tsarist regime. A moratorium until 1943 was granted to Austria. A Librarian debt of \$30,000 is still on the Treasury books, and the Armenian Government which owed this country is no longer in existence.

The Debts Funded by the Commission

Country	Original Principal (net)	Funded Interest	Funded Debt
Belgium	\$377,025,570.06	3,129,328.97	\$410,000,000.00
Czechoslovakia	31,875,671.03	1,765,717.35	115,000,000.00
Estonia	12,066,222.15	1,765,717.35	13,500,000.00
Finland	8,291,928.17	1,765,717.35	9,900,000.00
France	3,310,516,043.72	684,482,556.28	4,025,000,000.00
Great Britain	4,074,818,353.43	525,181,611.56	4,600,000,000.00
Hungary	1,085,335.61	35,161.39	1,000,000.00
Italy	1,647,869,197.96	394,139,902.01	2,042,000,000.00
Lithuania	5,132,287.14	642,711.97	5,775,000.00
Poland	4,881,623.03	1,048,271.97	6,000,000.00
Romania	155,668,972.39	18,893,027.61	175,500,000.00
Russia	36,128,494.94	8,461,506.66	44,500,000.00
Yugoslavia	51,037,888.39	11,812,113.61	62,850,000.00
Totals	\$9,811,094,094.03	1,711,529,905.97	11,522,144,000.00

RAIL UNION WINS MEXICAN STRIKE

ON BRITISH LINE

President Portes Gil Acts as Arbitrator—Collective Contracts Indorsed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Striking employees of the Mexican Railway, British-owned road, connecting the capital with the important port of Vera Cruz, have won their demands in the award handed out by President Portes Gil, who was named as arbitrator.

The workers had demanded that the railway sign collective labor contracts under which the employer when in need of more workers could only select names from a list submitted by the unions. The President decided that the company must sign such contracts and moreover must pay the wages of the strikers from the time they left their work Dec. 7.

When the matter was placed in the hands of the President, it was understood that his word would be final. The strike had seriously hurt traffic between this city and Vera Cruz.

Mexican Legislator Favors Less Radical Labor Laws

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—That the much-discussed labor code for Mexico will be revised for elimination of some of the so-called "radical" features was the statement here of Fernando Escamilla, Mexican member of Congress and member of a committee delegated to make final study of the measure for revision.

The revision will seek to harmonize the interests of Labor and Capital, it was said by Mr. Escamilla, member of a party of Mexican officials who came to the United States to meet Gen. Plutarco E. Calles, former President, just returned from Europe.

Although the need of the new code to improve conditions of the working men of Mexico is appreciated, further study of the project may necessitate a special session of Congress, Mr. Escamilla stated.

"It is necessary that capital come to our country," he continued, "with assurance that it will be protected and that for that reason it is desired to put into effect a labor law thoroughly studied and in accord with the needs of our nation. It is, of course, understood that the interests of the laboring classes have not been and will not be forgotten. This new harmony of capital and labor will be the basis for future prosperity of our country."

Interest in Haiti Shifts to Presidential Election

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—With Haiti generally quiet, after the disorders of 10 days ago at an end, the political phase of the April presidential election is coming to the fore.

Andres Hevalier, former Postmaster-General, is the first to announce his candidacy, pledging reforms and the observance of treaty obligations.

The opposition party has been somewhat restive because of persistent rumors that President Borno would make material changes in the Council of State which will elect the President. The opposition leaders are declaring that should the Council of State be changed by the President in order to control the choice of his successor, disorders and agitation would result until the legislative chamber are reconstituted.

Reichstag Approves Loan by 239 to 138

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN (AP)—The draft bill empowering the Government to contract a special loan of 465,000,000 marks until the corresponding savings derived from the Young plan are disposable came, up in the Reichstag Dec. 18. The measure was carried by a vote of 239 to 138.

As the Reichstag is unable to wait until the end of December it is possible that an interim loan will be arranged with the assistance of the Reich's post, railways and other financial sources until the foreign credit is granted. The Reichstag's proceedings are being conducted smoothly in view of the coming recess.

AMERICAN IS HONORED

BERLIN (AP)—Jacob Gouss Schurman, American Ambassador to Germany, was elected an honorary member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, a rare honor only once before conferred on an American, the late Andrew White who, like Ambassador Schurman, was both Ambassador at Berlin and previously President of Cornell University.

House Approves Resolutions for Haitian Inquiry

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's request for an emergency appropriation of \$50,000 to dispatch a special commission of inquiry to Haiti was approved by the House without a record vote.

Senate concurrence, according to William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will not be taken under consideration until the chamber reconvenes in the new year. Mr. Borah stated that he recommended to the President that the committee "study and review" conditions in Haiti and the American policy toward and marine administration of the island and report with recommendations to the President within six months following enactment of the act.

The original resolution provided only that the commission make a study of Haitian affairs, but called for no report of recommendations.

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U.S. AND JAPAN AGREE ON NAVAL OBJECTIVES. KING IS TO PRESIDE

United States Ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow, and the United States Ambassador, William R. Castle Jr., and Rear-Admiral H. P. Jones (Retired). At the conclusion of the meeting it was stated that the respective viewpoints had been put frankly and that the friendly feelings characterized the conversations.

No Opinions Expressed
A significant feature of the four-day visit has been the complete absence so far of expressions of approval or disapproval from American officials regarding the Japanese position. At the same time further discussion with members of the Japanese party brought a more definite indication of their position. They believe that their views have been generally misunderstood. The 70 per cent ratio in auxiliary war-craft which they are now asking for, they affirm, is already in effect, but the American building program will destroy the present ratio and leave Japan relatively weaker. Lumping together all American's cruisers, destroyers and submarines, built or building, the total tonnage is about 677,000 tons. The Japanese figure is about 413,000 tons. This would leave the Japanese strength about 50,000 tons below the 70 per cent ratio.

The condition is even more apparent, the Japanese declare, when it is considered that a vast amount of America's tonnage, 220,000 tons in cruisers alone, is either in course of construction or only authorized. Taking figures only of auxiliary tonnage now actually about the 70 per cent ratio already exists, the Japanese assert. The United States has roughly 447,000 tons of auxiliary craft already built, compared with 332,000 of the Japanese. The 70 per cent ratio would give Japan about 512,000 tons, whereas the actual figure is some 20,000 tons more than this.

Whether this argument will be accepted by the Americans and the British is another matter. But at least there would seem to be some justice to the proposal of a 70 per cent ratio is not a novel one for auxiliary craft.

The Japanese delegation received a deputation from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Mrs. Rosalie Jones Dill, wife of C. C. Dill, Senator from Washington, explained that the league was the largest peace organization in the world, with sections in 26 countries, expressed the very deep interest women organized for peace had in the outcome of the London conference. She spoke of the friendly relations which existed between Japan and the United States, and the hope that this would be even more greatly strengthened by a real reduction in armaments. Miss Dorothy Delzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League, then presented to the delegates copies of the resolution which the league had sent to every member of the American delegation. She told the Japanese representative-

tives that she wanted them to see what the United States section of the League was asking of the American delegation, and hoped that the conference would result in a drastic reduction in armaments.

King George Consents to Open Proceedings of London Conference

LONDON (AP)—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, announced in the House of Commons Dec. 19 that King George has consented to preside over the opening meeting of the Five-Power Naval Conference on Jan. 21, and to deliver the opening address.

W. T. Kelly, Labor member for Rochdale, in Parliament, asked the Government what the saving would be if it was decided in each of the next three years not to replace any of the ships now in commission, and what would be the additional saving if half of the battleships now in commission were scrapped.

C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, replied: The battleship replacement program laid down in the Washington naval agreement provided for two new battleships to be commenced by the British Empire in 1931; two more in 1932, and assuming these were of the maximum permissible displacement, the estimated cost would be nothing less than \$5,150,000 in 1931, and \$30,325,000 in 1932.

As for the second part of the question, the annual cost of maintenance of eight of the present 16 battleships was roughly \$14,500,000, of which \$7,500,000 was for pay, allowances, and other expenses of the crews and the ships. He was unable to say, however, what would be the actual effect on the naval estimates of the policy indicated by the questioner.

Fascist Press Insists on Right of Parity With France in Light-Craft

ROME (AP)—The Christian Science Monitor. ROM—Although no official announcement regarding Italy's changed attitude toward submarines has yet been made, The Christian Science Monitor representative has excellent reasons for believing that Italy's decision to associate itself with the British and American Governments, in advocating the abolition of submarines corresponds with the actual position and intentions of Italy.

Italy's official position regarding naval armaments as expounded by the Fascist press is that it still reserves full liberty of action regarding all war vessels not limited to the Washington conference and consequently has the right of parity with France in cruisers and light craft.

Since the reception of the British note of invitation to the naval disarmament conference in which it was stated that the United States and Great Britain adhered to the desirability of securing the total abolition of submarines, Italy has been considering the whole question of submarines in order to determine its attitude if the problem of the abolition or reduction of submarines is raised at the conference. As already reported, the Italian Government, after careful consideration of the problem in all its aspects decided in favor of the abolition of submarines. The Italian decision in favor of the abolition of submarines was partly dictated by the conviction that the possession of submarines involves the construction of surface vessels by possibly interested powers, and consequently the all-round abolition of submarines would automatically tend to the general reduction of naval armaments. It is understood of course that Italy's preparedness to actually abolish submarines must depend on a similar

attitude of all the other powers, including non-participants in the London conference.

British Press Comments on Italy's Submarine Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON—With regard to the reported intention of the Italian Government to associate itself with the American and British Governments in advocating the abolition of the submarine, the Manchester Guardian's Rome correspondent refers to an article in the Giornale d'Italia by a distinguished Italian naval officer who holds that the U-boats have been the weakest link in the sea's defenses, and that their greater danger for Italy in the use of submarines by an enemy than by itself owing to the lack of protected Italian submarines based on the Adriatic coast. Jugoslavia, as is well known, recently increased its fleet of submarines.

The Morning Post's correspondent in Rome as early as mid-November told of Italy's decision to consider the abolition of the Italian-French submarine pact. The Italian-French pact was making a gesture to "gain political prestige out of a potential Fascist refusal," was denounced by the Times telegraphic advice from Rome have been equally correct. The correspondent's dispatch stating without qualification that "Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister and delegate to the naval conference, will announce Italy's decision to support the American and British basis at the outset of the big parity."

Denial of the report that Italy contemplates abolition seems to be based upon the recently announced increase in the Italian naval budget, most of which goes to shipbuilding and includes a large proportion of submarines.

Briland Puts French Naval Views Before the Chamber

PARIS—The French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, appeared with the Premier, André Tardieu, before the foreign affairs and naval committees of the Chamber of Deputies, and indicated the policy to be followed at the London naval conference. It was emphasized that this was the link in the disarmament chain, and that it followed as a result of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and that the London decisions would not enter into effect until they had been approved at Geneva.

It was impossible M. Briand urged to separate naval from land and air disarmament nor naval disarmament from guarantees of security. In this latter connection he stated that the Mediterranean naval powers, meaning France and Italy, would materially assist the discussions in London. He also insisted on the French view that there could be only a limitation of global tonnage, leaving each country free to determine how this should be used. But France would ask that each power be called on to declare in future any ship which by transformation had passed from one category to another. Opposition to the suppression of submarines was reaffirmed.

Lord Beatty's Criticism

LONDON (AP)—Lord Beatty, who commanded the battle cruiser squadron at the battle of Jutland and later was commander-in-chief of the grand fleet, told the House of Lords that Britain was approaching the coming naval conference with figures representing a dangerous minimum and an extremely low limit of cruiser tonnage. No nation had naval commitments and obligations so great and complicated as those of the British Empire, he said.

JUVENILE COURTS IN LONDON IMPROVED

LONDON—Nine juvenile courts in London previously held amid the sordid surroundings of police stations in the more congenial premises of borough municipal halls by order of J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, who has decided to reorganize these tribunals on the recommendations of the young offenders committee of 1917 and the metropolitan police committee of 1925.

The new courts will be presided over by an appointed magistrate, assisted by members of a "panel of justices" serving a period of five years.

NEW YORK INCREASES PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

ALBANY, N. Y.—More than 700 bridges have been built in the state highway system during the last two years, a summary just issued by the Department of Public Works shows. In 1928 the department contracted for 351 bridges at a cost of \$3,500,000, while in 1929 contracts were let for 388 bridges, costing \$5,700,000.

It is announced also that the largest grade crossing elimination program yet reached has been determined upon for 1930, consisting of 212 projects at a cost of \$39,338,000.

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PROTEST GROWS OVER NEW YORK MAYOR'S SALARY

No Rise for High Officials Needed, Says Opposition—Question Legality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—With moves maturing to contest the legality of the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should it approve the salary increases, amounting to \$60,000 a year for Mayor James J. Walker and other high city and borough officials, Republicans on the Board of Aldermen are making ready to try to put through a similar bill to raise the pay of minor city employees.

This measure is being prepared by Alderman Joseph C. Baldwin 3d, of the Fifteenth District, who declared that the lower-paid city workers are being discriminated against by their superiors. He proposed that a wages of those who now receive \$10,000 a year or less be increased substantially.

The Republican measure, however, will not be introduced until the incoming Board of Aldermen has convened after Jan. 1. Enactment of the measure would not affect salaries of the 1930 city budget, but for high officials and the Aldermen is aimed to take immediate effect.

Meanwhile opinion in civic organizations and among independent politicians is crystallizing against the move to boost the pay of the Mayor, the controller, the aldermanic president and the five borough presidents. It was reported in usually well informed quarters that the Citizens' Union would contest in the courts the right of the City Administration to raise the pay of these city officials, since the union believes that no such emergency exists as was held in the special message Mayor Walker sent to the board on Tuesday.

Simultaneously, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and his party's candidate for Mayor in the last municipal election, characterized the rise as unfair to the public and to the thousands of low-paid city employees.

Richard S. Childs, president of the City Club, spoke for the board of trustees, when he urged the Mayor to have the bill amended to bring it in line with good precedent.

Meier Steinbrink, newly chosen Republican leader in Kings County, said he was preparing a statement condemning the move and declaring that when the question arose to raise the pay of policemen and firemen, the Board of Estimate found it convenient to evade responsibility by submitting the question to a popular referendum.

George U. Harvey, borough president of Queens, who originally sponsored the move for the increase in the salaries of himself and other high officials, defended the move as necessary to attract to the city men competent to handle the big jobs that must be handled.

State Dry Laws Urged by Buffalo Justices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two Buffalo Supreme Court justices, who have written their views on law enforcement to the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement, urged that the state have its own enforcement law to assist in carrying out the Eighteenth Amendment and that probation and parole systems be provided for each criminal.

Justice Samuel J. Harris, who advocated the probation extension, also recommended segregation of vicious criminals from those who are easily led into crime through bad environment. Respect for federal law would be heightened were federal court defendants forbidden liberty in bond pending appeal from conviction, he held.

Justice Thomas H. Noonan recommended imprisonment for violation of the liquor law as the only deterrent which would be effective. Serious cases of dry law violation he would place in the misdemeanor classification with summary punishments.

Minority Head Sees Victory—Claims Car

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Oh, Nick, is our car ready?" "No, our car, I'm just letting you use it until after the next election." The first party speaking is "Jack" Garner of Texas, leader of the House Democrats; the second is Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Speaker of the House. The car in question is that provided by the House for the Speaker.

The conversation takes place nearly every afternoon at the Capitol. When Mr. Garner has finished his work for the day he looks up the Speaker and demands to be taken home in "our car." He claims the House will go Democratic in the next election and he as Democratic leader will become Speaker and for that reason it's now "our car."

Mr. Longworth doesn't even laugh. He says "Jack" has made that claim many times before elections that it's no longer amusing.

Anyhow, "Jack" gets a ride home.

GERMAN RIOT STIRS CITY FATHERS TO ACT

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Ger. (AP)—Continuous rioting took place during the night on Frankfurt streets, with a number of casualties, while the city fathers debated relief for the unemployed.

The council, faced with the violent disorders in the streets outside, finally granted about 1,000,000 marks (about \$240,000) to the unemployed. The meeting was frequently interrupted by rowdiness in the galleries.

EDISON MEDAL AWARDED TO YALE PROFESSOR

NEW YORK (AP)—Award of the Edison Medal of the American Insti-

tute of Electrical Engineers to Prof. Charles F. Scott, of Yale University, for "his contributions to the science and art of polyphase transmission of electrical energy," is announced.

The Edison medal was founded by associates and friends of Thomas A. Edison and is awarded annually for "meritorious achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering or the allied branches of science and art."

Museum Gets Relics of Early Maryland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BALTIMORE, Md.—An early American wing has been added to the Municipal Museum of Art, which will make special efforts, according to R. J. McKinney, the director, to build up a notable series of similar collections.

Dr. Samuel W. Woodhouse Jr. of Philadelphia, an authority on early American art, speaking at the opening of the new wing, said the special field of gathering and preserving early Maryland art was one in which the Baltimore Museum may perform invaluable service.

The new wing contains, first, a room taken from Eltonhead Manor, one of Maryland's famous colonial mansions. This leads to a gallery of portraits, furniture and paintings, which, in turn, leads to the living room of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This was purchased by the city of Baltimore and removed from the signer's home, Harwood-Venture, near La Plata, in Charles County.

Davis May Leave Post and Run for Governor

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An attempt to launch a state-wide Republican ticket, carrying William S. Vare as the candidate for United States Senator and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, as the candidate for Governor, was seen by some political observers as leading to a split in the party from Atlantic City and Washington.

One was an intimation that Mr. Vare may reject the advice of his political followers and remain in the race for the Senate nomination at the May primary, though many county and city committees are already endorsing Senator Joseph R. Grundy. The other was a statement by Mr. Davis in which he said he was receiving many letters from friends in Pennsylvania "demanding" that he become a candidate for governor and resign his present post.

Mr. Davis had not yet decided whether he would enter the race.

KING OF ITALY AWARDS DECORATION TO TILSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut and House Republican leader, is about to become a grand officer of the Crown of Italy. The award was made by King Victor Emmanuel "as a token of appreciation for your friendly feelings and interest toward the Italian people."

Mr. Tilson has more than 60,000 Italians in his district in Connecticut and his interest in their affairs was brought to the attention of the King of Italy.

\$10,000 SALARY RAISE PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TRENTON, N. J.—A bill raising the salary of the Governor of New Jersey from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year will be introduced by Republican leaders at the next session of the Legislature, opening next month. At present several New Jersey state officials receive more than the Governor. The law would take effect in 1932.

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LAWYER DENIES HOOVER TALKED SUGAR WITH HIM

(Continued from Page 1)

as a lawyer? Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, asked.

"I don't," Mr. Shattuck replied. "There is a commingling here."

About his relationship and connection with the President, on which the committee interrogated him, Mr. Shattuck was insistent that a wrong inference had been allowed to be drawn from the Lakin letters. He denied that he had been employed chiefly because of his alleged friendship with the President.

"Not 'Close' to Hoover

"I make no claims of being the legal adviser for the President," Mr. Shattuck declared. "Over a period of 10 years at his request I have done some legal work for him. But it was not important and I resent the implication that I was his closest legal friend, I am not."

"You must bear in mind," Mr. Walsh interjected, "that it was the committee that said such a thing."

"My relations with Mr. Hoover," the witness continued, "have been very pleasant. I recall them with the greatest of satisfaction. I have been assisting him in many of his charitable activities for years. I have done considerable legal work for him, but not important. I have drawn several small leases for him in recent years."

John F. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, inquired of Mr. Shattuck if any of the statements made before the committee about his relations with the President were untrue.

"I would say that the inference drawn was untrue," he answered. "The facts concerning my relations with the President have been given an improper interpretation."

Mr. Shattuck's vigorous denial that he had at any time conferred with the President about the sugar tariff question brought from the committee letters written by Mr. Lakin directly controverting his refutation.

Mr. Blaine read one from the Cuba Company president to the Chief of the official in which he advised the latter that Mr. Shattuck had talked with the President.

"That is incorrect in part," the witness explained. "I had a talk with Newton, and not with the President."

"The President never gave you any directions about sugar at all," Mr. Robinson inquired.

"Never," was the answer.

"And Mr. Lakin's statements are inaccurate," Mr. Robinson continued.

"Yes."

"Did you understand at the time that Newton was speaking for the President?"

"Not at all," Mr. Shattuck replied.

The witness remarked to the committee that he did not consider that Mr. Lakin counted heavily on his "influence" with the President. He also denied that Mr. Lakin was chiefly responsible for his employment.

"Mr. Lakin in his letters says you were employed chiefly because of your close friendship with the President and ought to be paid \$75,000 for your work for that reason," Mr. Walsh observed, as he called to the

witness's attention extracts from some of Mr. Lakin's letters. One of these read:

"Shattuck is perhaps Hoover's closest legal friend. I think I have persuaded him to accept a confidential mission for us; first, to persuade Hoover, and second to work for us in Congress."

Another extract read by Mr. Walsh quoted Mr. Lakin as writing, "We employed Shattuck partly for legal work and chiefly because of his close relations with Hoover."

A third letter of Mr. Lakin's read by Mr. Walsh said, "I have raised an \$185,000 fund. Some of this will be for public use, but most of it will go for services of men of influence. We intend relying chiefly on Shattuck, who is the close legal adviser of Hoover, with whom he has already conferred."

"Don't you realize now that you were chiefly employed because of your influence with the President?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"I do not," Mr. Shattuck answered, "because Mr. Lakin was not chiefly responsible for my employment."

The witness' manner and responses to queries prompted several sharp rebukes from Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the committee.

New Fascist Statutes Approved by Council

ROME (AP)—The Grand Council has approved the statutes of the reorganized Fascist Party in the form announced several months ago. The chief change is that high Fascist officials in the future will be appointed by a decree after nomination by the Premier.

The council issued an order of the day saying, "The Fascist Grand Council, after having approved the statutes of the party which become today effective and binding on all Fascists, invites all those who are unable to accept fully and without restrictions the rigid discipline of the Fascist Party to present their resignations within a week."

"Those who for physical or moral reasons or for special reasons resign can participate in the life of other subsidiary organizations of the regime, but in the party, as in the militia, all from the chiefs to the rank and file must have the spirit of troops of the first line, capable of any sacrifice in difficult times of any sacrifice."

CHILEAN TO ENTER COLUMBIA

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Lisandro Arrigada, Chilean newspaperman, has gone to New York to enter Columbia University as a student in the School of Journalism. He is attending the university under the auspices of the Chile American Association.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The art of writing.

2. Freemasons who have held commissions in the defense forces of the United States.

3. It is claimed that muffers no longer "muffle," but serve an ornamental and protective service.

4. Small towns and villages in Illinois have petitioned the State Highway Department to route traffic around them instead of through them because the steady procession of cars only added to the congestion.

5. About 100 years ago.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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BECK DECRIES TREND OF POWER TO PRESIDENT

House Member Says People
Too Ready to Center
Responsibility

NEW YORK—Steadily increasing concentration of power in the executive department of the United States Government and the consequent diminution of that of the legislative body was envisaged by James M. Beck, Representative from Pennsylvania, a recognized authority on the Constitution, in an address before the Bond Club here. Mr. Beck held that the indifference of the people and their readiness to leave to the Supreme Court the duty of safeguarding the Constitution was responsible for this situation.

"I do not mean that the structural form of the Government will perish," he continued. "We are likely to have a President and a Senate and a House of Representatives and a Supreme Court for many generations to come. But the character of the presidential office may change altogether and is changing from year to year because this spirit of the people is one that believes in the concentration of power in one man."

Therefore you will find as the generations pass, that the presidential office will grow in power and magnitude and will more and more overshadow the legislative branch which, in theory, is the great council of the Republic.

"But while the structural form of the Constitution as the model form of a federated state will probably continue, the great tradition of the English-speaking race with respect to liberty is being slowly impaired." Mr. Beck declared that the Sixteenth Amendment, which provided for the imposition of federal income taxes, violated the fundamentals promulgated by Gouverneur Morris, that direct taxes and representation should be apportioned among the states on the basis of their population.

He expressed surprise that New York State did not block the amendment on the ground that it made an imposition of direct taxes "wholly disproportionate to political power in the House. The amendment requires that New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts pay one-half of the chief source of the taxes of the United States," he declared, "and 26 other states that do not pay as much collectively as Pennsylvania or New York pays, can vote away hundreds and hundreds, readily thousands, of millions of dollars to projects that interest them because, as a matter of fact, they themselves pay but an insignificant part of the tax."

Voicing disapproval of the provision in the Hawley tariff bill giving the President final authority to raise or lower tariffs 50 per cent whenever he saw fit, he characterized such delegation of power as "an absolute surrender of a basic principle of Anglo-Saxon liberty."

RUNNYMEDE GIVEN TO BRITISH NATION

LONDON—The historic island of Runnymede, where King John signed Magna Charta in June, 1215, has been presented to the nation by Lady Fairhaven and her sons, Lord Fairhaven and Capt. Henry Broughton. The gift comprises not only Runnymede but 182½ acres along the banks of the Thames between Egham and the Bells of Ouseley, thus saving some of the most beautiful and characteristic scenery of England's premier river from the imminent prospect of being divided into building lots as suggested on several occasions on recent years.

Lady Fairhaven's husband, the late Urban Hanlon Broughton, presented Ashridge House and Park to the Conservative Party a few years ago in memory of his friend, Andrew Bonar Law, a Canadian, who became Prime Minister of Great Britain.

**BRITISH FLIERS CRASH
IN NORTHERN AFRICA**

TUNIS, Morocco (AP)—An attempt of two British Royal Air Force fliers to fly 6000 miles from England to the

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far southern tip of Africa ended Wednesday on a North African mountain, some 30 miles southwest of here, where their airplane was found a total wreck.

The machine was identified easily as the monoplane in which Squadron Commander Jones-Williams and Flight Lieut. A. H. Jenkins left Cranwell Airdrome at dawn Tuesday. Both men were killed in the crash.

Data Is Submitted on New Loree Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—Data on the project of the New York, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company, a new enterprise sponsored by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, for construction of a new east-to-west rail line across Pennsylvania have been submitted in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearings.

Henry Bille, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and representing a group of trunk lines opposing the project, objected to the commission's taking testimony on the subject on the ground that the new corporation had not yet completed the process of obtaining necessary permission from Pennsylvania state authorities to undertake the construction. The point was overruled.

M. Basary, location engineer for the Kansas City Southern, submitted an estimate that construction and equipment of the line from a point near Pittsburgh on the west to Easton, near the eastern border of the State, would cost about \$177,000. He fixed the actual construction costs at \$490,000 per mile.

Italy Has New Naval Bases, British Told

LONDON (AP)—The House of Commons was told that Italy had established two small naval bases in the Mediterranean since 1921, while France in the same period had closed down a West Indies base and Great Britain had abandoned seven bases.

The information came from A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in response to a question whether he could state to what extent the three powers had increased their naval strength as to ships and tonnage, naval bases and naval air forces since 1921. "So far as is known," he said, "the other two countries remain practically stationary. I believe France closed down one base at Port de France in Martinique and that Italy established two new small naval bases, one in the Island of Loree and the other on Saseo Island in Valona Bay. The naval air forces of the several countries increased substantially, being a new weapon, but comparable figures cannot be given since they have organized their forces in entirely different ways."

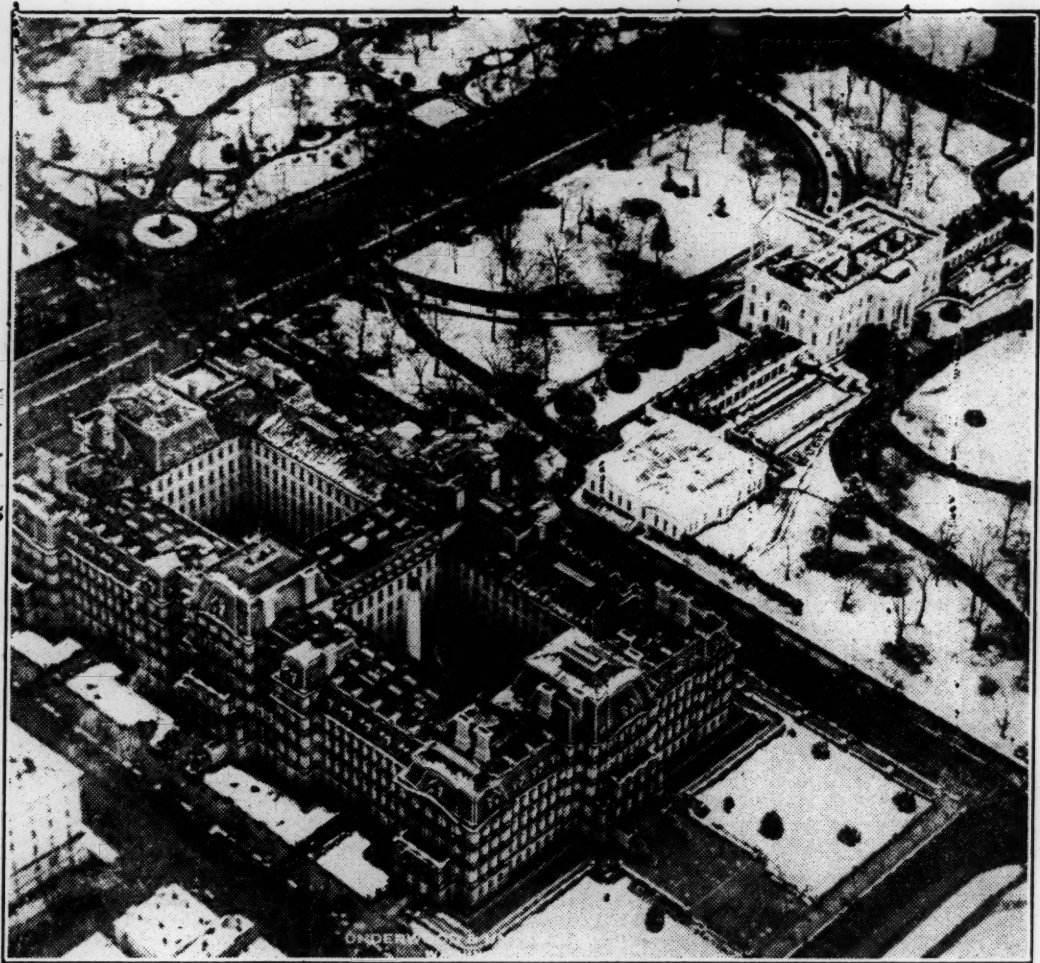
SPAIN REPORTS HIGH RESERVES OF METALS

MADRID (AP)—The Director-General of Mines of Spain has announced that the Spanish reserves in iron are estimated at 700,000,000 tons. The Bilbao district alone has 70,000 tons, after having extracted from this district more than twice this quantity during the last few years.

In copper pyrites Spain is the richest country in Europe, the director said. It has 212,000,000 tons, which is more than 80 per cent of Europe's total.

BELGIAN PRINCESS'S GIFT
BRUSSELS, Belg. (AP)—Princess Marie José, who will be married to Crown Prince Umberto of Italy in January, has made a gift of 125,000 francs to the poor of the City of Turin. Turin is the official residence of the Crown Prince, who is known as the Prince of Piedmont, and the couple will reside there after the marriage.

Mr. Hoover Doesn't Like the Looks of This



The White House, Seen in the Upper Right Corner, Looks Directly Out Upon the State, War and Navy Building, in the Lower Left. This Structure, Dating From the Early Grant Days, Long Has Been an Offense to Discriminating Eyes Because of Its Failure to Blend Architecturally With Its Surroundings. The President is a Staunch Advocate of Remodeling It to Conform to the Architectural Motif of the Treasury Building.

Under orders of President Hoover, the War Department is now actually drawing up plans for a building of its own. This leaves the State Department by itself, and the problem of changing the building becomes acute.

NATIONS WARNED GOOD WILL MUST HAVE SOME HELP

Not Sufficient to Bring
Peace. It Is Shown, in
Arms-Bristling World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Alanson B. Houghton, one-time American Ambassador to Germany and, later, to Great Britain, was welcomed as chairman of the commission on international justice and good will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, at a dinner under the auspices of the laymen's committee of the council at the Yale Club. More than 100 leaders in the fields of religion, international relations, education, journalism and commerce attended the dinner. George W. Wickerson, retiring chairman of the commission, presided.

"I doubt if ever before," said Mr. Houghton, "the nations of the world were quite so conscious of their good will as they are now. Although that is cause for gratification it will not alone bring about peace. The nations may be, all of them, filled to the brim with good will but nevertheless still bristle with armaments. Therefore it follows that at some point, if the growth of armaments is to be reversed and the sword turned into plowshares there must be acceptance of the good will of others."

He said the commission on international justice and good will would continue to co-operate with all other agencies which work for a better understanding and more durable peace among the nations.

"It will," he continued, "pursue vigorously its campaign of education. It will favor the reduction of

armaments to the lowest level compatible with self-defense, and, in particular, with all its strength will support the President in his efforts to eliminate competitive naval armaments. It will urge the entrance of the United States into the World Court on the basis of the Root formula. Whatever discussion of matters like these may be found desirable will be part of the commission's work as a whole and will develop as need and opportunity demand."

Mr. Wickerson reviewed some of the major world problems which were before the United States five years ago when he took up the chairmanship of the commission. "Peace among nations can only be accomplished by cultivating the will to peace," he said, "by removing the temptation to war, by self-denial and above all, through a realization of the criminal folly of war."

**Carabao? Buffalo?
Nameless! But Tame**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANILA—A new kind of work animal is becoming popular with officials of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture.

A herd of these animals which are a cross between the carabao and the Indian buffalo has been found on the farms of the province of Bukidnon. The experts predict that it will be in great demand, for it is more robust and has more endurance and greater heat resistance than the carabao.

Dr. Stanton Youngberg, director of the bureau, believes that a new type of valuable work animals may be evolved though necessarily it would require a long period.

"Notwithstanding improvements in plantations are likely to be in demand for a long time to come."

STATE, WAR, NAVY BUILDING FACES RADICAL CHANGE

Federal Construction Boom
Gives Impetus to Plans
for Remodeling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has called the State, War and Navy Building an "architectural monstrosity."

From various directions now comes plans to alter that monumental structure of the early General Grant period, in which the exuberant designer of the 70s combined heavily every known style of architecture.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, it is known lumps it with his general condemnation of the structures on Pennsylvania Avenue, which in one of his rare outbursts he affirmed to have no counterpart among world capitals for "sheer ugliness and lack of architectural dignity."

Now there are proposals on foot to remodel the State Department Building. The federal construction program gives the plan impetus. Furthermore, various other government departments are being provided with new homes of their own, and the prospect is that soon the State and War Departments, which for some years have been unwilling partners under the same roof, will be separated. The Navy Department, which was the third of the trio, and still adds its title to the conglomerate name of the building, moved to its own temporary quarters during the World War.

Now the War Department is being crowded out. Incidentally, there are those familiar with tradition-loving Washington who forecast that even if the present structure is refurbished and given over exclusively to white-spatted diplomats, it will still labor under its original triple appellation.

Under orders of President Hoover, the War Department is now actually drawing up plans for a building of its own. This leaves the State Department by itself, and the problem of changing the building becomes acute.

The Treasury Department, which handles federal architectural affairs, is considering plans to remodel the exterior of the state building, to conform with its own style of classic architecture. The same classic style incidentally is being employed all up and down "The Avenue" on all the great new buildings under construction or proposed in the "triangle area," which runs from the White House to the Capitol.

Curiously enough, a search among musty documents reveals that Congress originally intended the state building to be the counterpart of the Treasury. The blemish on the capital's classic style seems to have occurred more or less by accident.

For many years this great collection of columns and terraces carried a secret within it. This was revealed finally, after a search among the early records leading to the State Department's construction. They showed that the building is really the architectural counterpart of the Treasury Building in interior plan and design. It was the exterior that was different. Accordingly, it is now proposed that the outer shell of the present structure shall be stripped off and all ginger-bread trimmings removed. This done, according to Mr. Hoover's proposal, the building will be finished in the same classic style as the Treasury.

Virginia Saves Rare Old Ballads Brought Over by First Settlers

Songs Sung by Early English and Scottish Pioneers
Collected in Bound Volume—Each Work Found
to Have Many Variants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The results of the Virginia Folklore Society, founded at Richmond in 1913 "to discover, collect, publish and thus preserve the folklore of Virginia and the States recruited from Virginia," are to be found in the pages of the volume, "Traditional Ballads of Virginia," published by the Harvard University Press, Arthur H. Davis Jr., associate professor of English in the University of Virginia, editor.

The immediate object of the society was "to preserve the words and music of the English and Scottish ballads that have drifted across with our first settlers and that have been transmitted from century to century by oral tradition."

Of the 305 ballads recognized by Francis James Child in his five-volume work, "The English and Scottish Ballads," 51 have been found in Virginia. Of these, there were found 50 variants. Professor Davis includes 440 versions in his book and added 145 different musical settings.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Albert E. Fischman, Dayton, O.; Ralph B. Textor, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Henrietta Duff, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Anne K. Ryder, Naples, Fla.; L. Keiley Posner, New York, N. Y.; Jane H. Posner, New York, N. Y.

Of "Barbara Allen," 92 variants were discovered and 38 published with 12 musical settings. There are 29 variations of "James Harris," with seven musical accompaniments, and 25 of "The Maid Freed From the Gallows," with five different song settings.

Every county in Virginia, whether in Tidewater, Piedmont or mountain section, yielded its quota of ballads, though the number from the non-mountain counties was comparatively small.

LARGEST MAIL CARGO SHIPPED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The steamship George Washington of the United States Lines left New York for Hamburg on Dec. 12 with 25,532 sacks of mail aboard. The Post Office Department expressed the opinion that this was the largest single shipment of mail ever to leave the United States.

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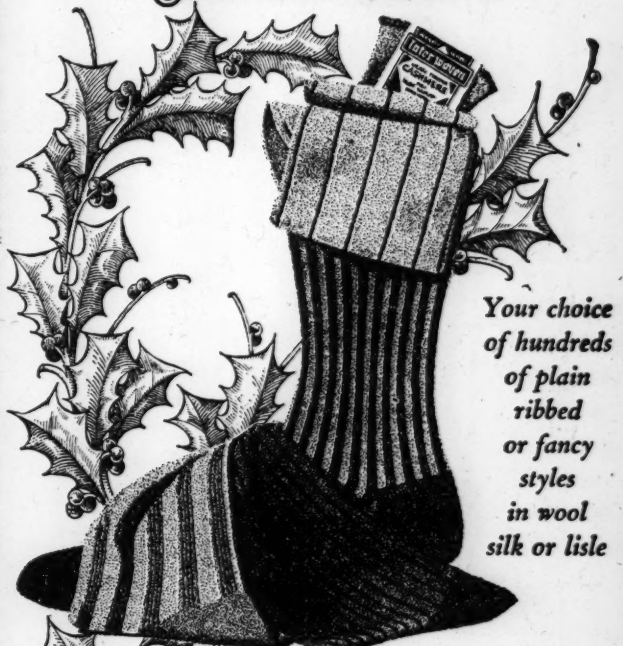
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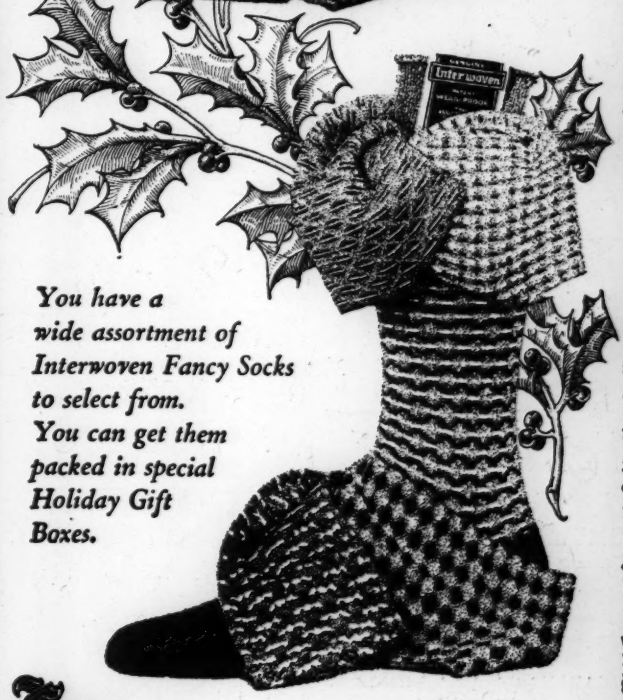
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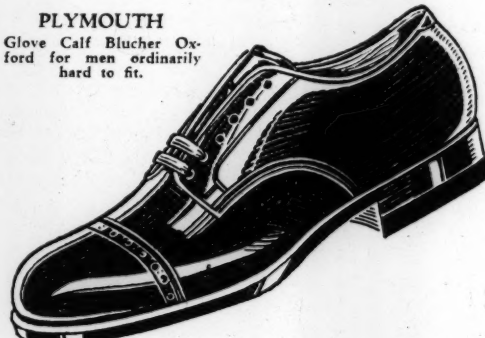


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TRAVEL DISPLAY PROPOSED FOR CHICAGO FAIR

Pageant Would Trace Units
of Transportation From
Boat and Sled Days

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A pageant of transportation, depicting the progress made in the movement of persons and goods from the earliest known record of the use of boats and sleds down to the present day, is proposed by T. C. Powell, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, as a feature of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933.

In an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here, Mr. Powell proposed carrying an historical display through to its logical conclusion, recommending an exhibition of various models of the steam engine as applied to vessels and to locomotives and of gasoline-driven conveyances as reflected in the automobile and the airplane.

Mr. Powell urged that the Chicago Fair include an assemblage of copies or of the originals where these could be procured, of means of transportation in its evolution from the early boats of the Phoenicians and the Egyptians, down through the era in which the Venetian merchants ruled the Mediterranean, the transition from galleys to sailing craft, and, ultimately, to steam-propelled vessels.

"I would create," he said, "a great arena with a number of parallel tracks or roads, divided chronologically into sections. By means of elevated seats or galleries the public could look down upon such a display and see the progressive historical development of transportation in all its phases, with the log of wood, the sail, the canoe, the fishing boat, canal boats and so on."

He suggested that copies of many famous water craft be assembled for the inspection of visitors to the fair. Among such visitors, he held, would be thousands who are now reading and studying, either for pleasure, instruction or because of sentiment, of the era in shipping when American sailing vessels were the fastest abroad and when inland waterway development was marked by such vessels as the Mississippi River steamboat.

London Pays Honor to Labor Ministers

LONDON (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, received the freedom of the city of London at a brilliant function in the historic Guildhall Dec. 19.

The City Fathers, in a ceremony of colorful dignity, honored ministers of the Labor Party for the first time in London's long history.

The Prime Minister, acknowledging

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the compliments of the chamberlain of the city, said in part:
"What you have done today has been prompted perhaps mainly by the visit I paid to America a few months ago. I hope and pray that the fair opening of that visit may yield results that will make our Nation not only proud of itself but will instill other nations to turn with thankful eyes to us for having performed a great service."

Y. W. C. A. Entertains Foreign Students

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The second international Christmas dinner of the World Fellowship Committee of the Y. W. C. A. took place here in Barker Hall of the Y. W. C. A. Building.

Sixty foreign students residing in Washington sat down with their 60 American hostesses and a few other Americans, as invited guests. There were present students from George Washington University, the American University, the Library of Congress, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Child Research Bureau and two from Gallaudet College, a school for the deaf. Twenty nations were represented: England, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, India, Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Costa Rica, Mexico and Canada. The Christmas dinner was followed by an international program, including the introduction of each guest to his or her neighbor, a Mexican dance, Chinese songs, a Russian Christmas story, a duet on Philippine instruments and Christmas carols, with a brief address by Mrs. Thomas Edwin Brown, president of the Y. W. C. A.

NEW PRESIDENT NAMED FOR MERCHANT FLEET

WASHINGTON (AP)—John R. Gordon, of New York, has been named president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, succeeding to the post which had been filled by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the shipping board. Mr. Gordon was selected by the shipping board, the choice being made with the advice of President Hoover.

Mr. Gordon is traffic manager of the Union Sulphite Company, of New York, while serving as special commissioner with the shipping board in 1918 and 1919, he did extensive research work in connection with shipping lines operation. The shipping board announced that Mr. Gordon had been asked to relieve Mr. O'Connor after his resignation from his duties as president of the fleet corporation. He will take office at once.

SUBURBS BEAT CITIES IN FIVE-YEAR GROWTH

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Suburban centers are growing faster than the cities, according to the report of a study of several cities and their surroundings just made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. A survey of Buffalo and five other smaller cities in the Niagara Frontier showed that from 1920 to 1925 the growth in the open suburban territory surrounding each one of these was more than five times as fast as the cities. Population of Buffalo alone increased only 6 per cent during the five years, while in the areas north of the city, the growth was from 50 to 106 per cent.

WASHINGTON AND LEE PRESIDENT HONORED

LEXINGTON, Va.—Declaring Dr. Henry L. Smith, president of Washington and Lee University, the greatest leader the university has had since Gen. Robert E. Lee, the student body of the university has just joined in presenting him with a gold watch as a memento on the eve of his retirement.

Dr. Smith will close a half century as an educator when he retires on Dec. 31. 17 years of this period have been passed at Washington and Lee University. The presentation speech was made by Lewis F. Powell Jr., student president, of Richmond.

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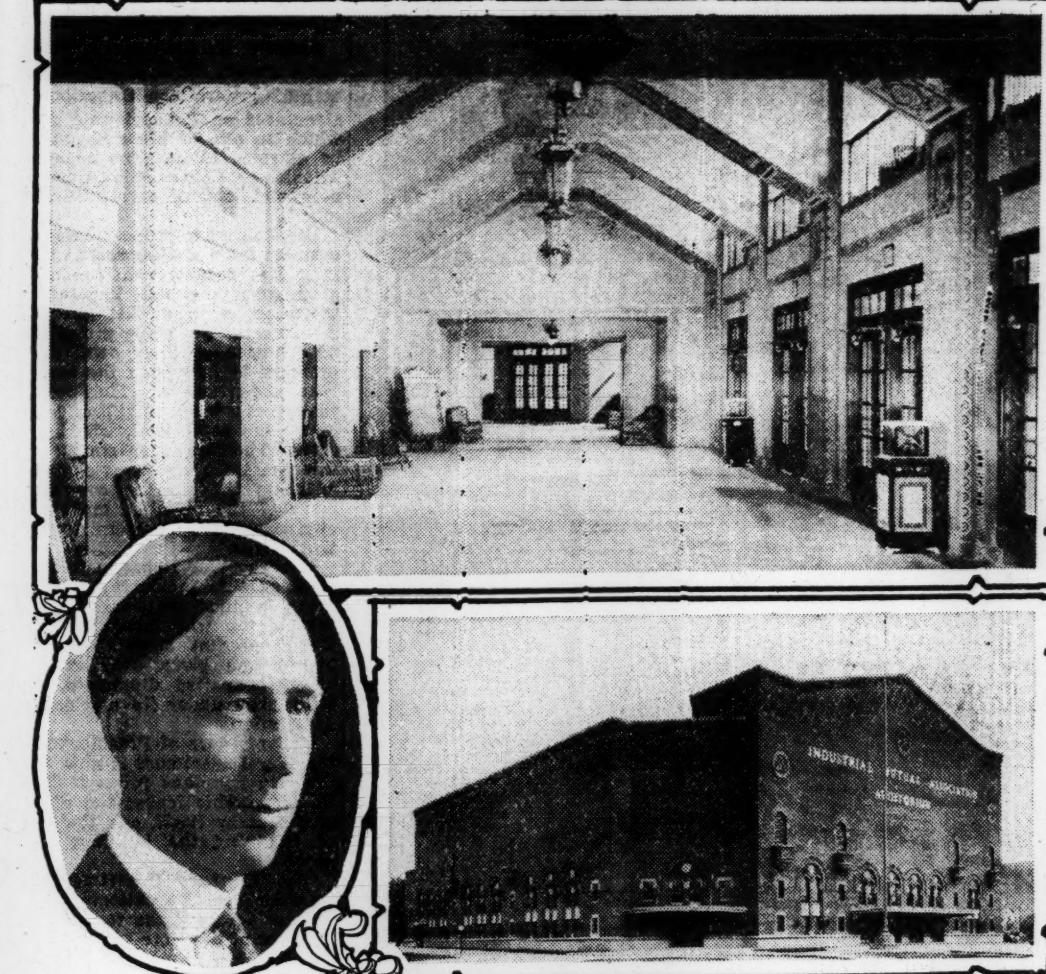
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Unusual Enterprise at Flint, Mich., Backed by Industrial Association With 12,000 Members. Upper—Attractive Lobby With Gallery. Inset—Clyde F. Waite, President of Association. Lower Right—Exterior View of Auditorium, Which Has Seating Capacity of 6266 and Provides for Recreational and Educational Activities.

Hoover to Witness Events at Yorktown

RICHMOND, Va.—President Hoover has accepted an invitation to be a participant in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Yorktown at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1981.

The invitation was extended on behalf of the Yorktown Sequelent Commission by Claude A. Swanson, United States Senator, and S. Otis Bland, Representative, from the First Virginia District. Mr. Hoover will be the chief of the celebration in succession to attend historical celebrations in the Yorktown-Williamsburg area.

The Yorktown celebration has been the object of extensive planning, with Congress co-operating with the Virginia commission, of which Gov. Harry F. Byrd is the head. It is now hoped to make the event of national moment and to follow, if possible, the lines of the centennial celebration of 1881, which brought representatives of France and England, and which was climaxed by a military and naval demonstration in which large fleets from France, England and the United States participated. On this occasion each of the 13 original states sent military delegations.

MANY REPORTED IDLE IN NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An incomplete survey of unemployment conditions in North Carolina indicates that there are probably 200,000 to 250,000 people out of work at the present time, according to Frank D. Grist, State Commissioner of Labor and Printing and director of the Federal Employment Service in the state.

"Probably one-third of the unemployed are normal nonworkers, while almost another one-third are farmers who have completed their crops and harvests and, due to poor crops this year, are seeking to supplement their income by various forms of labor," he says. "My estimate is that unemployment in North Carolina, exclusive of the normal nonworkers has increased 80 per cent over last year."

PHILADELPHIA MASONS TO BUILD ON PARKWAY

PHILADELPHIA—A Masonic temple to cost \$5,000,000 is to form another addition to Philadelphia's avenue of majestic buildings along the Parkway.

This announcement was made following action in the City Council to the effect that a block of land along the Parkway, practically all of which is controlled by the city and is being held for monumental structures, be stricken from the city plan and vacated. It was stated by J. Wilson Smith, Grand Master of the building committee of the Masonic organization, that construction work will be started within a few months and that the building will be completed about a year later.

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MOTOR WORKERS AT FLINT, MICH., WIDEN PROGRAM

FLINT, Mich.—Factory workers in this city not only own their own homes, send their children to the best-equipped schools, and ride in automobiles of the latest model, but also go to operas and concerts in their own auditorium.

This huge building, the Industrial Mutual Association Auditorium, dedicated recently, was designed for plays, music, lectures, motion pictures, dancing, and athletic events, thereby making possible a considerable expansion in the association's educational and recreational program.

It accommodates more than 6000 persons, and is the result of years of co-operation and of united endeavor of the workers. The association also launched a complete technical school, and owns extensive lake and park developments.

Situated on the river-front, yet near the heart of the city, the structure is of the Italian-Romanesque type of architecture, of concrete and steel, with an exterior of red brick trimmed with stone. Within, the building is modern in design with colorful floors, alcoves, and offices.

The walls are done in soft tones, with stenciled decorations at intervals, faience tile plaques, in varying color combinations, represent the different activities for which the building is designed.

The main auditorium, simply decorated with effective geometric patterns in color, has a seating capacity of 6266, yet the acoustical problem has been worked out so well that it is possible to hear, as well as see, from all points in the hall, the stage, 90 feet wide and 35 feet deep, is able to accommodate the largest productions. Juan de Leonardi Hargrove, representing the firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, was the architect.

The Industrial Mutual Association, or I. M. A., as the organization behind the auditorium is usually called, has had a long and inspiring social history. J. Dallas Dort, late motor-car sales manager, is often spoken of as "father" of the present I. M. A., because it was he who suggested to a group of workers as far back as 1901 that they should organize.

At that time 300 factory workers formed the Vehicle Factories Mutual Benefit Association. Mr. Dort often acted as mediator between the growing organization and the various local manufacturers, convincing the latter that the association fostered a better feeling among the men.

Organization Amalgamated
The late Harry H. Bassett, another leader in the automobile field, was also a prominent figure in the growth of the I. M. A. He encouraged the amalgamation of the Vehicle Club and the Industrial Fellowship League, which had begun as a recreational branch of the Y. M. C. A. Clyde F. Waite is now president of the I. M. A., which includes 12,000 members.

Artists of Camera Show World Work

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dedicated to those who have made photography an art, the first Rochester International Salon of Photography, comprising 254 prints from 22 countries, has opened at the Memorial Art Gallery here. It will close on Jan. 5.

In keeping with the plan for a purely artistic exhibit in a city noted as a photography center, selections were made from 1000 prints. The prints were selected according to standards of a painting exhibit, stress being laid on individuality, artistic technique and value of the subject.

The salon has drawn entries from some of the world's most renowned photographers, among them Leonard Allison, Dorothy Wilding, O. C. Reiter and Dr. D. J. Reiter. Forty-one of the 137 artists represented are foreign.

According to art gallery officials, an attempt has been made to make the salon as distinctive as a display of Rembrandts or Da Vincis. Amateurs and professionals were accepted on an equality basis. No prizes will be awarded.

North Carolina Urges Trees for Idle Lands

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Timber growing by reforestation of unproductive and abandoned farm lands is suggested by the department of conservation and development as a safe investment for future returns, and as the best method to make lands that are now a liability yield substantial returns.

The department cites a recent example in the reforestation of an old peach orchard in the sandhills section of North Carolina which had been abandoned after failing to make returns to the owner. More than 20,000 pine seedlings from the department's nursery near Clayton were obtained for this purpose.

Foresters of the department of conservation urge that all lands which have not been found suitable for other uses, be reforested. It is pointed out that at present there are approximately 4,000,000 acres of idle lands in North Carolina that should be made productive through reforestation.

NEW YORK WILL MARK HISTORICAL ROADSIDES

ALBANY, N. Y.—Decision to mark all points of historic interest along the state roads has just been reached by the highway department. Signs of special design are being prepared for some of the older settlements.

The action supplements a request by the Conservation Department for an appropriation in the next budget to provide a new state map showing all historic points, parks, institutions, public camp sites, forest nurseries, game refuges and other localities in which the State has an interest.

Owing to rugged terrain, the motor road will terminate in a parking plaza 200 feet below the summit. A tunnel is to be cut into the mountain at the point and an elevator installed to take visitors to the remainder of the way. Colonel Greene said. The road was authorized under a special act as a World War memorial.

MAYFLOWER VALUATION PLACED AT \$100,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—In response to inquiries as to what he considered a fair price for the former presidential yacht, Mayflower, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, said that the Navy Board of Inspection and Appraisal valued the vessel at \$100,000.

The highest bid yet received in two attempts of the Navy to sell the Mayflower was \$51,000 offered by the Florida Railway and Navigation Corporation. Secretary Adams rejected this.

North Carolina line, will be started in 1930. It was stated at the offices of the Virginia Electric and Power Company, here. Preliminary engineering work is under way.

The Virginia Electric and Power Company will spend between \$1,850,000 and \$2,800,000 in Richmond in 1930. It was stated. The company, Jack Holtzclaw, the president, told the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, plans to spend \$6,000,000 in Virginia in 1930. The allotment for the Roanoke River project will be included in this amount. The first unit is expected to cost about \$5,000,000 and will be finished, it is expected, in the latter part of 1931.

Delaware Adds Farm to Game Sanctuaries

WILMINGTON, Del.—An organization is forming in Delaware to take up the option on a 700-acre farm in Sussex county and to utilize the property as a game preserve. It will be equipped for the propagation and protection of birds and animals. The surplus of the hatching will be turned over to farmers, who will further guard it against molestation.

The company will insist upon enforcement of the game laws, and will drive the pot hunter to cover. Protection will automatically be provided for song birds and their insectivorous kindred, and it is expected they will multiply rapidly after they have been safeguarded against hawks and similar foes.

This will be the first game preserve in the State, and while it has been under consideration for many months, it is now assured, and it may begin its mission in the early spring, hatching wild birds and breeding rabbits.

BARTENDER AFFAIRS OFFICIAL 'RACKET'

COEUR D'ALENE, Ida. (AP)—Further attacks upon the testimony of government witnesses that city officials of Mullan, Idaho, replenished the municipal treasury every month with money collected from bootleggers, gambling places and disorderly houses, were undertaken by attorneys for 28 persons charged with conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

The immediate efforts of the defense centered upon the cross examination of Anthony H. McGill, former Mullan bartender, who told the court that city and county officials helped the liquor traffic, receiving monthly "fees" from bootleggers in order to pay for public improvements and to pay the salaries of the police force.

TOURIST PARKING MADE EASY IN JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—When Jacksonville tourists come to Jacksonville this winter they will find that parking space especially reserved for them has been arranged for their convenience during daylight hours while they shop or take in the sights of the upworld city.

Through the efforts of the Mayor, chief of police and city commission, two blocks have been set aside on Main Street between Main and Newman just off U. S. Road No. 1, Coastal Highway, also Dixie Highway, exclusively for tourist parking. Signs telling the visitors of their special privilege have been placed on Main Street at the intersection of Main Street with Monroe and an officer has been placed in charge of the reserved space.

COLLEGE DEAN CITES INTEREST IN SPANISH

WASHINGTON—Interest in things Spanish, and particularly in the life and culture of the Spanish-speaking nations of the New World, is steadily increasing, according to Dean Henry Gratton Doyle, of the George Washington University, in announcing that the American Association of Teachers of Spanish will hold its thirteenth annual meeting in Washington, under the auspices of the George Washington University, on Dec. 27 and 28.

The association has 2000 members throughout the country, he added, and between 100 and 200 are expected to attend the meeting.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Construction of the first unit of the \$9,000,000 super hydroelectric plant on the Roanoke River, practically on the Virginia-

Repeal of Wisconsin Dry Law Opens State to Liquor Gangs

(Continued from Page 1)

Enforcement act has greatly weakened respect for law observance in the State and for the Eighteenth Amendment," said Mrs. Alexander H. Bauer, vice-president of the Milwaukee Woman's Club.

Mrs. D. M. Healy, president of the Milwaukee County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, agrees with Mrs. Bauer. "There is much more drinking here than there was at this time last year," she says.

Local Laws Adopted
Conditions following the repeal of this state code have resulted in adoption of "local option" laws by 15 of Wisconsin's communities, and concerted action toward shaping a new state code, which probably will be introduced in the 1931 Legislature. The W. C. T. U. and other temper-

ance groups are taking the lead in this move.

State leaders favor local ordinances, yet declare their major objective is eventual re-enactment of a state dry code. Certain political observers, however, pointing to the large majority of votes for repeal, believe the dry have an enormous handicap and express the opinion that the quickest results will be obtained through extending efforts to bring about local option dry enforcement.

At Madison, the Common Council has voted to submit a city dry code to the voters in an April referendum. The measure provides a maximum fine of \$500 or maximum jail sentence of six months, for violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Legality of this plan is backed by a decision of E. R. Burgess, municipal judge at Racine.

Some counties have decided to build additional roads out of the funds due them.

JUDGE SAYS OBSERVE LAW, DESPITE FEELING

RALEIGH, N. C.—There is no excuse, it matters not how he feels about the liquor question, for one to do otherwise than seek the enforcement of the prohibition law, Judge I. M. Newland declared in his charge to the Federal Grand Jury at Wilson, opening a session of court there.

He asserted that to ignore a law causes disrespect for law. This, he said, is fundamentally wrong, as law is designed to promote public safety. Any law that is not satisfactory to the majority will be repealed, was his conclusion.

DEEP DRAFT CANAL FAVORED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The newest canal proposal, exclusively by President Hoover and the New York State congressional delegation favors a deep draft canal from Montreal to the Hudson River, through Lake Champlain. The resolutions for this waterway were adopted by the Essex County Board of Supervisors, and the Champlain Valley Federated Chambers of Commerce.

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Virginia Is Costly for Liquor Violators

RICHMOND, Va.—State prohibition cost the illicit liquor traffic \$149,554.39 during the year ended June 30, according to the complete report of the Department of Prohibition forwarded to Gov. Harry F. Byrd and the General Assembly through Attorney-General John R. Saunders. Enforcement cost the State \$71,346.95, says the report.

Cases against liquor law offenders prosecuted during the year totaled 21,706 and there were 17,127 convictions. State and local agents operating under the law captured 2759 distilleries and seized 67,194 gallons of whisky. Automobiles captured totaled 1254.

The prohibition report contains, as usual, a full list of the defendants prosecuted in the State during the year. These lists, with a total of names for the past several years, are used by the courts in checking up on offenders.

Attorney-General Saunders has asked the Governor and his budget advisory committee to raise the annual appropriation of the State Department of Prohibition to \$100,000 for the next biennium.

AMNESTY FOR DAUDET URGED
PARIS (AP)—The French Premier, André Tardieu, has intimated that he would recommend to President Doumergue a pardon for Léon Daudet, Royalist leader, who has been living in exile in Belgium. A group of deputies from all parties except the Socialists and the Communists requested the premier to permit M. Daudet to return to France.

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ICE CONDITIONS INVESTIGATED IN HUDSON BAY

Four Months Is Duration of Safe Navigation—Airplanes Used

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—After making observations of ice conditions and studying the requirements of commercial navigation of Hudson Bay Strait, for a period of 16 months, the McLean Expedition sent out by the Canadian Government, reports in an opening: "Taking July 19 as an opening date for the strait and Nov. 16, when ice was first reported at Nottingham in 1927, as a closing date, we get a season of 120 days, or practically four months, during which commercial vessels could be navigated with safety and without the assistance of ice-breakers."

This conclusion, however, is somewhat qualified by the statement that "data obtained during two seasons only, is entirely insufficient on which to base any accurate statement in regard to the opening, closing, or length of the season of navigation."

The expedition established a number of stations at strategic points on the shores of Hudson Strait and had at its service airplanes and ice-breakers.

The observations regarding fog conditions made by the ice-breakers are considered the most valuable. In 1927 the ice-breaker Stanley recorded fog on 33 of the 107 days between July 23 and Nov. 11. The report says: "This record does not mean that vessels had to cease running, as the fog varied greatly in density. Sometimes the Stanley was forced to proceed 'dead slow,' at others 'half speed,' and it was only on two or three occasions that she had to be brought to a stop."

On her trip to Hudson Strait in 1927 the S. S. Stanley encountered heavy open ice on July 26, and had to proceed at slow speed until Aug. 6 when she found free water. The ice-breaker reported the reappearance of ice on Nov. 11, while the observers from land and air reported ice in the middle of November. Observations from air and land between the end of November and the end of May showed 80 to 90 per cent of ice covering the surface of the strait.

In 1928 the ice-breaker Montcalm met with heavy ice on July 5 and continued to encounter it until July 20. After July 25 Hudson Bay was clear of ice, and continued so until Nov. 15.

That, on the average, conditions in Hudson Strait would be as favorable to navigation as the report indicates, would seem to be open to question, as captains of Hudson Bay ships have reported that during the two seasons observations were made the conditions were better than the average.

A portions of the report deals with the aids to navigation which would be needed to make navigation of the strait reasonably safe for commercial vessels. These, it is indicated, would require a very considerable expenditure.

MACDONALD TO STAY, ROOSEVELT ADVISES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Reports that a Democrat would be appointed to the position of Conservation Commissioner, supplanting the present incumbent, Alexander MacDonald, Republican, have just been officially denied by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I have not requested Mr. MacDonald's resignation," said the governor. "The situation with respect to him is the same as it was on Jan. 1, when I took office."

Governor Roosevelt reappointed Mr. MacDonald although many Democrats and party supporters desired the post. Mr. MacDonald has served eight years as head of the Conservation Department.

CORPORATIONS BACK IN TAXES DISSOLVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Nearly \$4,000 corporations are listed in a proclamation of dissolution issued by Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State, for non-payment of franchise taxes, during the last five years. Reinstatement is permitted within six months on payment of back taxes and a fee of \$50. The dissolution order will clear the books, it is believed, of many defunct stock corporations which have gone out of business without filing dissolution notices. Unless reinstatement is obtained, many corporations, however, will become available to other concerns.

PHILADELPHIA PLANS NEW CONVENTION HALL

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—This city's program for new construction will start

Views of Sahara Bedouins Included in Films of University Foundation

Having progressed measurably along the way of its original intention, which was to bring together a library of films of educational value, the University Film Foundation has given its first public exhibition with a showing of films of Bedouins of the Sahara. Frank Benson, going through the complete process of making an etching, the nesting peculiarities of the sea turtle and views of the peasantry on Hungarian plains.

The University Film Foundation has its headquarters at Harvard College and receives great benefit and assistance from faculty association there. Indeed Oakes Ames, curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of the University, is president of the foundation. John A. Haecker, who did undergraduate work at Harvard and graduate work at Oxford, is director. The board is composed of men eminent in the field of

early in January with the letting of the contract for the new municipal convention hall which is to rise between the two commercial museum buildings at Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets at a cost of \$5,121,000. Original plans for the building called for an elaborate air cooling and purifying system, a viaduct necessitating a change in street levels and a large pipe organ which ran the cost \$1,200,000 over the city's appropriation. The city decided to proceed without these items, but it has since been found that the change in street level can be made by the street department and the ventilating system and organ are to be installed when money is available.

Princeton Sponsors Long Geological Trip

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—One of the most extensive trips ever taken by the Princeton Geological Department is being planned for next summer, when the party will make a journey of more than 10,000 miles throughout the United States.

Under the leadership of Prof. Richard M. Field, chairman of the Geology Department, the party will attempt an investigation of the principal natural resources of the United States and their relation to national and international trade and transportation.

Besides a score of American scientists in the party, there will be representatives from Germany, England, France and probably Italy and Japan. Dr. Hans Schneiderhohn, professor of economic geology at the University of Freiburg, one of the most prominent schools of mines in Europe, and Dr. Harbort, private doctor, Technische Hochschule, Berlin, an authority on coal and oil, will be among them.

\$60,000,000 New York Improvement Defined

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A \$60,000,000 improvement program, for the Borough of Queens was outlined in the first annual report of the Queens Planning Commission.

The program, which covers a period of about 25 years, calls for the construction of new bridges and tunnels, arterial and elevated express highways, airports and harbors, parks, parkways and sewers. The report is the result of work covering 11 months, and was submitted to George U. Harvey, borough president, by G. William Magley, chairman of the committee of 30.

The sub-committee on bridges and tunnels recommended five new crossings for the East River, three of which are already on the city's program. Harbor development, the report recommended, should be centered in Jamaica Bay and vicinity. Construction of a municipal airport on East Island, Jamaica Bay, or between College Point and Whitestone, was recommended.

'Back to Farm' Move Growing at Cornell

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Evidence of growing interest in farm training is seen in the 50 per cent increase in enrollment at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University this year, Prof. Montgomery Robinson, of the extension department of the university, said at a farmers' institute here.

Still more notable, he said, was the 100 per cent increase in enrollment by young men and women originating from the farms. In this respect the enrollment has been exceeded by few years in Cornell's history.

Cups were presented in behalf of the State to the superintendents of two State institutional farms who made the highest records in crop production.

12 COLUMBIA FRESHMEN WIN \$500 SCHOLARSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twelve Columbia College freshmen, chosen by the faculty scholarship committee as having outstanding "all-around" qualities, have just received Columbia University Club Scholarships of \$500 each for the current academic year. They will continue to receive the stipend during their remaining years in college if their academic records are satisfactory.

The recipients are: Lewis P. Barber, Alexandria, La.; Henry C. Buchanan, Little Rock; Walter F. Salvo, Northampton, Mass.; George A. Boulter, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Robert Bandy, Columbia, Mo.; Joseph Conannon, Boston; Shelton Fisher, Memphis; Stephen Grenda, Lawrence, Mass.; Robert Hone, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Edward Hauschey Pittsfield, Mass.; Edward C. Michod, Dallas, Tex., and Wilfred G. Quinlan, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Shot After Long Search—by the Camera



This Unique Picture of the Elusive Blue Goose Was Secured, After Years of Effort, by J. Dewey Soper, Canadian Government Biologist, Near Camp Kungovik, Baffin Island.

Sky-Blue Goose Escapes Camera for 50 Years, but Is 'Snapped' at Last

Arctic Mystery Solved by Canadian Ornithologist Who Persisted in His Search Until Success Crowned His Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—With the discovery of the breeding grounds of the blue goose by J. Dewey Soper of the Interior Department, one more arctic mystery has been solved. Ornithologists have been on the trail of this elusive bird for half a century, but only recently, from certain known facts in its migration, it was finally assumed that it nested at some point in the eastern portion of northeastern Canada, probably the northern interior of Quebec or on Baffin Island.

In 1923 Mr. Soper took up the quest of the blue goose which, after nine years of long and arduous journeying around the coasts and through the interior of Baffin Island, even to the western shore of Foxe Basin and north of the arctic circle, terminated last summer in complete victory. The Dominion Government, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Hudson's Bay Company and all the Eskimo tribes of Baffin Island united their forces in order to track one species of humble waterfowl to its domestic lair. In the spring of 1928 Mr. Soper landed at Cape Dorset and traveled inland with four sledges, 42 dogs and five Eskimo drivers and camped for two months at Camp Kungovik, near the rendezvous of migrating flocks of both snow and blue geese. This year he returned to the same spot, knowing that the nesting sites were at no great distance.

"For about 10 days we searched the region on foot for nests without success," said Mr. Soper. "The outlook was decidedly discouraging, as late June approached, for much of the success of the venture depended upon the actual discovery of nests and eggs. Blue geese were nearly everywhere, but it is a vast expanse of territory in which to locate the nests of a species which is colonial in habit, and without the tendency apparently to nest with individual freedom over the country. Finally, however, on June 28, a small colony of breeding geese was discovered on the tundra near Foxe Basin, with 10 nests. Eight of these were nests of the blue goose and two of the lesser snow geese. Sets were incomplete, with only one or two eggs—one nest alone contained three."

Atlanta Welcomes Cuban Delegation

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Cuban goodwill tour which brought to the city a delegation of 200 visitors from the island nation, including high officials of the Government and business and social leaders, was marked by a brief survey of the industrial and business life of the city, with visits to its educational institutions and a meeting between the athletic teams of the Georgia Military Academy with Havana teams.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the entire twenty-second infantry regiment at Fort McPherson participated in the parade which followed the greeting given the Cubans. Included in the Cuban party were 40 picked cadets from the National Military Academy of Cuba.

Governor and Mrs. L. G. Hardman gave a reception which was part of a series of entertainments in honor of the visitors. A special radio program was announced both in Spanish and English. Exhibitions in fencing, in which Cubans have achieved a high degree of excellence, were also features of the events.

Col. Julius Morales Coello, personal representative of President Machado on the tour, said: "It is our fervent wish that all Americans visit Cuba and personally see how that country which you helped to free in 1898 has become a prosperous republic that aspires to be among the first of the world through honesty, industry and culture."

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

House resumed work on agriculture supply bill.

Naval Committee took up shore construction bill.

Prison legislation before Judiciary Committee.

Needs of War Department occupy Appropriations Committee.

Senate approved emergency appropriation of \$1,290,000 to combat Mediterranean fruit fly.

Senator Swanson of Virginia, introduced a bill to advance Commander Richard E. Byrd to rank of Rear Admiral.

Expenditures subcommittee named to study President's proposal for consolidation of war veteran agencies.

Bills to authorize \$23,000,000 for George Washington Memorial Parkway along Potomac and for park and playground system in Washington approved by Public Buildings Committee.

Nominations of Harry E. Hull of Iowa and Ethelbert Stewart of Illinois to reappointment as commissioner-general of immigration and commissioner of labor statistics, respectively, were confirmed by the Senate; also George J. Hatfield for district attorney for the northern district of California; Julius Harold Hart to be district attorney for the second district of Alaska; William Keville to be marshal for Massachusetts, and Stillman E. Woodman for reappointment as marshal for Maine.

Leadership Group 'Taps' Gen. Lejeune

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Va.—Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, United States Marine Corps, superintendent of Virginia Military Institute, was "tapped" to membership in Omicron Delta Kappa, National University Leadership fraternity, at an assembly of the entire faculty and student body of Washington and Lee University held here.

General Lejeune's election is believed to mark the complete overthrow of the intense rivalry between Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee, the oldest college feud in the South. Reconciliation has steadily grown during the last four years. General Lejeune's "tapping" came as a complete surprise to the marines. Omicron Delta Kappa was founded at Washington and Lee in 1914. Twenty-four eastern and southern colleges now have chapters. Membership requires distinct leadership in some phase of university life—scholastic, athletic or social.

MAIL CARGO DOUBLED OVER COLONIAL WAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More than 130,000 pounds of air mail and express were carried 614,559 miles through all kinds of weather without the loss of a single piece during the two years of regular airplane operation between Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland by the Colonial Western Airways, according to a statement just issued on the second anniversary of the inauguration of this service.

Air mail flown during the second year totaled \$7,808 pounds, an increase of 30 per cent over the first year's total.

SURVEY PLANNED FOR PROMOTING HIGHWAY BEAUTY

Two-State Tour Is Expected to Produce Information of Practical Use

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina and Florida have been chosen by the American Nature Association and the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, in which to make a survey of what may be done in the way of highway beautification.

This movement has the support of the State Highway Commission and the State Department of Conservation and Development, and is being financed by the American Nature Association. Mrs. W. L. Lawton, chairman of the committee on rural and highway advertising in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been chosen to make the survey.

Mrs. Lawton will motor over the State making careful records of conditions, taking photographs and speaking before men and women's clubs. They will show that the North Carolina Highway Department is already doing much in the matter of roadside planting, as well as the planting being done by civic groups. The problem of the roadside billboard and the hot dog stands will also be illustrated. Practical recommendations for the handling of these problems will be brought from other states, and North Carolina later will present facts for their profit. A full report will be printed with illustrations by the American Nature Association when the survey shall have been completed.

Mrs. Lawton declares there is springing up throughout the country a marked interest in the appearance of our roadways. "The people who spend millions on our highways," she says, "are beginning to demand beautiful roadways as well as fine roadways."

In a letter to the club women of the State Mrs. Edward M. Land, state president of the North Carolina Federation, urges their hearty cooperation. She suggests that the appearance of Mrs. Lawton be made a public occasion and that the mayors of municipalities, the boards of aldermen, boards of county commissioners, home demonstration clubs, men's civic clubs and members of clubs from near-by small towns be invited.

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Goat or goat grain leather bags, 3.00
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Chiffon stockings with picot tops, 3.00

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SPAIN ATTEMPTS COTTON-GROWING ON MARSH LAND

Up to Present It Is Unable to Supply 1 Per Cent of Needs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. MADRID.—Though Spain's imports from foreign countries, especially the United States, about 100,000 tons annually, it has for some years been endeavoring to produce cotton in commercial quantities on its own soil. With the object of stimulating interest in this problem and making it economically possible for even small farmers to help solve it, the Government has been supplying seeds free of charge and offering valuable prizes for the best results. So strong was the interest shown in the development of cotton growing some years ago, that a powerful syndicate was formed to reclaim and fertilize for this very purpose large tracts of marsh land flooded by the waters of the Guadalquivir River. The apostle of the cultivation of cotton in Spain, a distinguished agronomist, Luis Liró, who recently visited the United States in order to investigate cotton-growing conditions in that country, states that little real progress has been made in Spain. The people have taken to the new idea in but a half-hearted fashion, despite the fact

that there are districts in Spain such as Andalusia where the climate is more suitable and the soil even richer than those in the cotton belts of the United States. There is almost tropical heat, and yet enough rain. Labor is cheaper than in the United States. Notwithstanding these advantages Spain cannot yet produce enough cotton to supply 1 per cent of her needs. Although the area under cotton cultivation has increased five times in as many years, the yield per acre has fallen to one-half. The syndicate referred to which has now been operating for some years in the Guadalquivir has obtained excellent results, but for economic reasons it has been obliged to dismiss its large foreign staff. It remains to be seen whether it can make good under the new conditions from the sale of the products grown on the cultivated land. If not the Government may step in and provide a subsidy.

Bureau Head Praises Spain's Labor System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. MADRID.—A fine tribute to the Spanish Minister of Labor was paid by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, who presided over the third annual meeting of the Corporate Labor Organization in Spain. He described the progress made under this régime in such matters as labor conciliation and improvement of conditions for the working classes as truly remarkable. The Spanish Government's frank recognition of the trades unions and the right of the workers to join them had contributed largely to the present good feeling, as has the setting up of arbitration committees throughout the country for each particular section of industry in order that the questions arising between workers and employers might be settled by them. He praised Gen. Primo de Rivera for his defense of the eight-hour day.

PREPARATIONS BEGUN FOR WORLD LIGHT MEET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. LONDON.—Preparatory steps have already been taken toward holding an International Illuminating Congress in Britain in 1931. As at present arranged the Congress will meet in London from Sept. 3-13 and will be combined with a tour to places of interest in England and Scotland so that other cities besides London will share in the work of the Congress. Papers dealing with the most varied aspects of lighting will be read and grouped so that topics of special local interest can be dealt with at each center.

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LONDON OPENS RECORD SHOW OF ART JAN. 1

Exhibit of Italian Paintings to Be Greatest of Its Kind in History

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. LONDON.—All records will be surpassed by the exhibition of Italian art which is to open at Burlington House on Jan. 1. No country can vie with Italy in its long succession of brilliant painters and sculptors who followed one another through the course of half a dozen centuries. Never before has there been gathered together under one roof so comprehensive and valuable a collection of Italian paintings as will be shown this New Year.

Not only will all the great masters from Duccio and Fra Angelico to Titian and Tiepolo be represented by outstanding masterpieces, but a host of first-class paintings by lesser known masters will demonstrate as never before the unrivaled richness and variety of Italian painting.

All the world is contributing to this mammoth exhibition. Pictures are coming from Stockholm in the north and from Naples in the south; from Budapest in the east and from Madrid in the west. The King of Spain lending "Tintoretto's" "Washing of the Feet" from the Escorial. Further, across the Atlantic will come works from Harvard and Yale Universities, Ottawa, Detroit and collectors in New York and Philadelphia.

In round figures, as at present known, the contents of the exhibition may be summarized as follows: One hundred and fifty works are coming from Italian private and municipal collections, and another 150 are being generously lent from the Uffizi, Pitti, Brera, Venice Academy and other Royal Galleries in Italy. These 300 works will be brought from Italy up the Thames in an Italian warship.

Another 150 works will be lent from British private collections. King George lending no less than eight pictures from the Royal Collection, and among them will be precious examples of Duccio, Angelico, Giotto and other primitives collected with such rare knowledge and foresight by his grandfather Prince Albert. Fifty more will come from British university and municipal collections, and a further 50 from various continental collections outside Italy. Of these last the noblest group comes from Hungary, the eight loans from the Budapest Gallery including such famous works as Raphael's "Esther before the King" and Correggio's "Madonna and Child with Angel."

The Louvre is sending Mantegna's "Calvary" and a rare Pisanello portrait of the Kaiser Friedrich, Berlin, a Massaccio and an exquisite profile of a "Young Woman" by Domenico Veneziano; and the National Museum of Stockholm a superb "St. Sebastian" by Perugino. It has been calculated that start-

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ing from London and traveling only second class, it would cost a student £400 (\$2000) to see all these pictures in the various private and public collections of Europe whence they come. Then he would not have the opportunity of seeing them all together and so being able to compare one with another. Further, this calculation entirely leaves out of account the 16 or so works which are known to be coming from the United States, Canada, and among these last are Piero di Cosimo's "Hyas and the Nymphs" from Sir Joseph Duveen, Crivelli's "Deposition" from the Detroit Institute, a Beltramo portrait from Ralph Booth, Giotto's "Virgin and Child" from Henry Goldman, Pollaiuolo's "Hercules" from Yale, and Botticelli's "Christ Child and St. John" from the National Gallery at Ottawa.

Only work is being lent to the exhibition from the London National Gallery, and this is the new Titian group of the Cornaro family. Further, in addition to the paintings and a small but choice collection of bronzes and marbles, there will be an extensive collection of drawings and numerous examples of tapestries, majolica and glass.

Moslems Protest Child Marriage Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. CALCUTTA.—A deputation of 25 leading Moslems from various parts of India, headed by Mohamed Ali, waited upon the Viceroy and presented a memorandum of about 30 pages in which they strongly pleaded for a bill excluding Moslems from the operation of the Sarda Act, which forbids child marriage. The act was described by the deputation as an "intolerant interference with our sacred law." They requested the Viceroy to see that the inauguration of a new political era was not marred by any measure of such a nature as the enactment of a law to which no one could ever reconcile himself so long as he believed in the truth of Islam.

The Viceroy in reply to the deputation said: "The Indian Legislature has power to make laws for all parts of India, for all courts and for all places and things within British India. This is a very wide power, but it is governed by the provision that it shall not be lawful, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, to introduce in the Indian Legislature any measure affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India."

"In exercise of this power, my predecessor and I, I myself, have on several occasions refused sanction to bills which by reason of their religious or quasi-religious import would have wounded the religious feelings of a community, and the mere discussion of which, therefore, would inevitably have aroused sharp communal feeling, and I can without hesitation say that in all such cases anyone who holds my office would scrutinize very seriously any such proposals for legislation before granting sanction."

The Viceroy's whole-hearted concurrence with Lord Goschen's action in regard to the bill, he believed that child marriage was an exceptional practice among Moslems and one which, as a community, they were not prepared to defend.

FUNDS WILL BE ASKED TO REPAIR POLAR SHIP
LONDON.—Under the presidency of Lord Cecil of Chelwood, a committee has been formed to raise funds to put into proper repair Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's old polar exploration ship "Fram." The ship is at present in dock in Norway, where no funds are available and a sum of £4000 is required. The Fram was built in 1892, specially designed by Dr. Nansen himself, and Colin Archer, a Scotsman by birth, whose parents had settled in Norway. It was built to withstand ice pressure so that when squeezed it was lifted above the pressure instead of being crushed. Its timbers were so closely wedged that they did not allow proper ventilation with the result that rot set in. The committee hopes to preserve the Fram, not only as a testimony of Dr. Nansen's arctic exploration, but also in recognition of his great work in helping to bring peace and order into the world after the war. His work during the Russian famine and his endeavors in saving the remnant of the Armenian nation will always be remembered.

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MINORITY GROUP AT BUCHAREST RESENTS SLIGHT

Party Agitated Over Failure of Government to Vote Special Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BUCHAREST.—It appears from many sources that the minority groups from beyond the Carpathians are agitated over the attitude of the Rumanian Government toward their problems. The statement has been made, and the Government has not denied it, that during the discussion of the administrative law last summer when several parties withdrew from Parliament hoping to create an atmosphere which would defeat the law, that Maniu promised the minority parties, in recompense for their support, that the Government would vote a special minority law which would clarify and alleviate their situation during the coming session.

The royal message to Parliament, however, failed to mention any such intention, and for this reason it appears that the reaction has begun. Rudolph Brandisch, for the German Parliamentary group, has carried grievances to Maniu, who has replied that the fact that the royal message made no reference to future minority administration in no wise indicates indifference, but a simple oversight, or lack of space. The message has already been criticized for its brevity, and once before Maniu had to defend his point.

Maniu is credited with having assured the German deputy that the Government and the party will respect the pledges made at Alba-Julia, to which the minorities steadfastly hold. Count Bethlen, a relative of the Hungarian Premier, and leader of the Magyar group, who has arrived in the capital in order to obtain interviews, has denied the report that he would take the question to the League of Nations.

While the Government is searching for a solution to this outstanding problem in the political life of the country, the opposition groups are making capital of the concessions already made, and doing much to widen the breach which already exists between eastern and western Rumania.

On the other hand, a member of the Government has stated that a commission has been named to study the minority problem in other countries in order to find a practicable and workable solution, and the same commission is said to have received valuable information from Czechoslovakia, where it has been proposed to create a minority ministry.

WEGENER GREENLAND EXPEDITION RETURNS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. COPENHAGEN.—The Prof. Wegener Greenland expedition has returned to Copenhagen aboard the Gertrude Rask. Its purpose was to continue the work commenced by the Koch expedition in the years 1912-13 of examining the physical conditions of the inland ice.

The Wegener expedition has ascertained that the inland ice in places is as much as 1200 meters thick. The movement is by dynamic explosions, registered with the seismograph. Professor Wegener adheres to his theory about the movement of the inland ice and has proof that the thickness of the ice is on the decrease.

LOW TRAMWAY REVENUE BRINGS ECONOMY ORDER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. MANCHESTER, ENG.—After 28 years of service, the tramways of Manchester have reached their peak of usefulness and a new transporta-

HAT STYLES and HAT VALUES
That stand alone
HAT VALUES
CLAREMONT
425 MAIN STREET
BUFFALO

THE UNION CLOTHING CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
The Store of Standard Merchandise
Complete New Selections of STEIN-BOCH CLOTHES MANHATTAN SHIRTS RESILIO SPOCKWEAR STETSON HATS NUNN-BUSH SHOES

tion policy will have to be adopted for the city it is revealed in a report issued by the Manchester Corporation Transportation Committee, following findings arrived at by R. Stuart Pilcher, general manager of the Corporation Tramways. Compared with last year, tramway receipts this year marked a drop in revenue, while the corporation's revenue from buses increased from £133,962 (about \$670,000) to £225,388 (about \$1,127,000) during the same period. Despite the falling revenues of the tramways, however, the general manager points out that the undertaking was still quite healthy. In 1928 the tram carried 328,013,199 passengers. Lines of economy suggested by Mr. Pilcher demand that car mileage should be watched and extra mileage curtailed at slack periods; local rate charges paid by the undertaking be reduced; converted old tramcars into the double bogie vestibule type cease.

Czechs Will Study Minority Problems
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—It can safely be said that no other European state is faced with the problem of minorities within its boundaries to the same extent as Czechoslovakia. The Czechs and the Slovaks who now form the majority, have to solve the problem of living with Germans, Hungarians, Poles and Ruthenians. That they have hitherto co-operated in a friendly way in politics, industry and social life is proved by the consolidation and success achieved by the state since its establishment. Nevertheless it has been felt that a closer knowledge of and deeper understanding between the various nationalities is necessary, and for this purpose a Czech society for the study of minority problems has been established.

This society, its president, Dr. Kamil Krofta, explained, will devote itself to a scientific and systematic study of minority problems at home and abroad, with special reference to the position in this state.

GOLDSMITHS OBSERVE 500TH YEAR OF GUILD
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. COPENHAGEN.—The Goldsmiths' Exhibition held in Copenhagen, in celebration of the 500th anniversary of the guild's existence, included prize models in precious metal made by apprentices from technical schools. Every stage through which a diamond passes, from cutting to setting, was shown.

The guild also celebrated its anniversary by opening a new building for retired workers in Gentofte, which consists of a number of small flats and a workshop surrounded by a beautiful garden.

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True, it's better by far to have done it early, but if you haven't we're prepared to help you in our last-minute selections. Gifts galore you'll find in store to help you to choose a garage where free parking is available—and countless other Forman Services to aid you in the twelfth hour.
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Complete Store for Boys Girls and Misses
Boys' clothing, hats, shoes and furnishings. Girls' coats, dresses, ensembles, riding costumes, hats, shoes and furnishings.
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are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.
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Complete New Selections of STEIN-BOCH CLOTHES MANHATTAN SHIRTS RESILIO SPOCKWEAR STETSON HATS NUNN-BUSH SHOES

Indian Expedition Investigates Fast Disappearing Kafir Customs

Record of Racial and Cultural Peculiarities of a Hitherto Unknown People Living Near Afghanistan Has Been Secured by Photo and Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. CALCUTTA.—The expedition sent by the Government of India to Kafiristan has returned. The anthropological part of the expedition was in the charge of Dr. B. S. Guha, and the zoological part under the supervision of Dr. R. N. Chopra of the Zoological Survey of India. Since the time of the subjugation of Kafiristan by the Afghans, conversion to Islam has been carried on most vigorously with the result that at the present very few Kafirs remain unconverted and their institutions, especially religious observances, are fast dying out. It was, therefore, felt necessary that a thorough record of these people—who have interested European writers like Elphinstone and Rudyard Kipling—should be preserved before they altogether disappeared.

The expedition visited all the important centers of the Kafirs and succeeded in obtaining a complete record of those institutions which still survive. It is considered, however, that in the course of the next few years hardly anything will be left of the extremely interesting customs of the tribe.

Kafiristan, which literally means "The Land of the Infidel," is the name of the tract of country enclosed between Chitral and Afghanistan. Very little was known of this place until Gen. Sir W. (then Colonel) Lockhart headed a mission to examine the passes of the Hindu Kush range in 1885. The total area of the province is approximately 5000 square miles.

After an agreement was reached with the British Government, the province was subdued by Amir Abdur Rahman in 1895. The country is mountainous and in the whole land there is probably nothing in the shape of a plain. Dr. G. Morgenstirne, sent by the National Museum of Oslo, collaborated with the expedition and made a systematic survey of the language of the region. A large number of photographs and motion picture films of the famous Kafir dances and so forth were taken by the expedition.

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I am not in the high rent district and for that reason can sell my Candy at 70c per pound, 85c delivered.
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If you do not already know Bedell millinery... what charming selection may be made... how characteristically low the prices, then let us urge the pleasant discovery upon you.

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A little delightful browsing will solve many of your Christmas problems.

and the complete results of both Dr. Guha and Dr. Morgenstirne's investigations, when published, will give a very exhaustive account of the racial and cultural peculiarities of this interesting but hitherto unknown people, whose individuality is certain to be a thing of the past in the course of a few years.

Welshmen Improve Unemployed Hours

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. HOLYHEAD, Wales.—The Workers' Educational Association is making progress in Wales, despite the fact that the post-war economic situation is not wholly alleviated. This movement, hitherto confined to South Wales, which is mainly industrial, is now spreading to north Wales, which is mostly rural. Well over 30 terminal classes are in progress in North Wales alone this winter.

Silyn Roberts of Bangor is actively identified with the W. E. A. In a recent issue of "The Welsh Literature and Development Book" Mr. Roberts contributed an interesting survey of the work done in the northern area of the principality. The subjects that make the strongest appeal to rural districts, says Silyn Roberts of Bangor who has become identified with the movement, appear to be Welsh Literature and History, especially Modern History, which deals more with the life of the people than with the exploits of princes. Other subjects included in the syllabus are economics, church history, psychology.

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TIDEWATER AREA OF VIRGINIA SEES ERA OF ACTIVITY

Hampton Roads, Newport News, Norfolk, Report Large Construction Projects

HAMPTON ROADS, Va.—All indications available to date point to the conclusion of an exceptionally prosperous year for Hampton Roads, according to a survey by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Activity has been especially apparent in the shipping industries. Projects for 1930 on the Norfolk side of Virginia's vast port area call for the expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000, while at Newport News, where shipbuilding and shipping is also the principal business, a large program of ship construction will be carried out. Considerable activity will be seen in the Norfolk Navy Yard and in the several other shipyards in Hampton Roads. Work has been begun on the \$1,000,000 plant of the Dodge Boat & Plane Corporation at Newport News.

The shipbuilding program at Newport News calls for an expenditure of almost \$50,000,000, contracts for that amount being in hand at the present time, with the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company bidding for the construction of the two 705-foot liners to be built by the United States Lines. Their cost will be about \$25,000,000 each, it is estimated. Should the Newport News concern prove the successful bidder it would mean a \$100,000,000 shipbuilding program being carried out in Hampton Roads.

The Newport News plant has built three of the largest commercial vessels ever built in America, the last of which, the Pennsylvania, was delivered several months ago for service in the International Mercantile Marine's Panama-Pacific Lines. Two passenger and freight ships even larger will be turned out by the plant for the Dollar Lines. These two vessels will be 630 feet long and will have a beam of 81 feet, a foot wider and 17 feet longer than the sister ship to the Virginia and California, both of which were built in Newport News.

A passenger and freight service out of Hampton Roads to Hamburg and the German ports is expected soon. The Roosevelt Lines, with a government mail contract, will operate the ships. This line also is scheduled to serve Baltimore.

The Hampton Roads Shipbuilding Corporation, just chartered by the State Corporation Commission, has taken over the old shipbuilding plant of Spear Engineers, Inc., in Portsmouth, and has opened for business there.

A survey of sites for Norfolk's proposed municipal airport has been made. The site, it is expected, will cost about \$200,000, while improvements and construction will bring the total cost up to \$500,000.

The concrete bridges will be constructed by Norfolk, to cost approximately \$600,000.

Plans for expansion of the newly formed company of H. B. Rogers, Inc., successors to the Southgate Forwarding & Storage Company, which represents many large steamship companies and has large storage warehouses, in addition to operating the Southgate Terminals of Norfolk and Portsmouth, are being made.

Consensus Favorable to Anti-Trust Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A nation-wide survey by the National Civic Federation indicates that the consensus among lawyers, economists, industrialists, bankers, manufacturers and officials of labor, agricultural, manufacturers' and other trade organizations is for amendment of the anti-trust laws.

The survey covered five months, and as a result of it an amendment will be drafted for the consideration of the Commission on Industrial Inquiry of the Federation, of which Matthew Woll is head.

"The number favoring their amendment was so preponderant," the committee states in its report, "and the reasons presented so convincing that the committee unanimously decided to present to the full Commission on Industrial Inquiry, composed of 100 representative men and under the chairmanship of Matthew Woll, a tentative draft of an amendment for consideration by that body."

Hoover's Schoolhouse Nearing Completion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—The schoolhouse which President Hoover and his friends are erecting in the mountains of Madison County, Virginia, near his summer camp, will soon be ready for installation of equipment.

Those who are in charge are anxious that it be furnished so as to meet all the requirements of a standard Virginia school, with as modern equipment as it is possible to install. Miss Ruth Fessler, one of the secretaries to Mrs. Hoover, and Miss Vest of Berea College, in Kentucky, paid a visit to the school at Fairfax, Va., recently to view the equipment used in a standard Virginia school. The visit was arranged through Miss Ledema Sayre, postmistress, and will probably be repeated, as during the first visit it was not possible to get in touch with the division superintendent, W. T. Woodson.

McAndrew Cleared of Thompson Charge

CHICAGO (AP)—William McAndrew, former superintendent of schools, ousted following Mayor William Hale Thompson's last election campaign in which Mr. Thompson and his advisers charged Mr. McAndrew with per-

mitting British propaganda in textbooks used here, has won his long fight for vindication. Judge Hugo Pam ruled that he had not been guilty of "acts of insubordination," as charged by the school board when it ousted him in March, 1928.

As the result of the decision, Mr. McAndrew is in a position to sue the city for approximately \$6000 back pay, but through counsel announced he would take no such action, "seeking merely vindication through the hearing."

After receiving the decision counsel for Mr. McAndrew appeared before Judge Thomas Taylor and indicated that suit for \$250,000 filed by Mr. McAndrew against Mayor Thompson, alleging libel, would be withdrawn.

Senate Approves Eastman for I. C. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Without debate or challenge and within the same legislative day that his nomination was received, the Senate confirmed the reappointment by President Hoover of Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a seven-year term. This is the first time in many years that the chamber has approved a presidential choice for this important body without delay and a contest.

The promptness and dispatch with which Mr. Eastman's appointment was confirmed was particularly marked in view of the strong opposition to his selection that was manifested by railroads, and the abrupt refusal of the Senate to pass on the nomination of Robert M. Jones of Nashville, Tenn., who was named by the President to succeed Richard V. Taylor of Alabama, whose term expires. The President sent Mr. Eastman's and Mr. Jones' names to the Senate at the same time. Both were recommended for confirmation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. When Mr. Jones was placed before the chamber, southern Democrats promptly objected. Hugo Black, Senator from Alabama, asserting that he wanted an investigation of how Mr. Jones was selected.

Schooling Attracts California Grown-Ups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The number of adults attending public school classes in California exceeds the number of high school students, according to Vierling Kersey, superintendent of public instruction.

"Adult students attend school for one or more of five reasons," Mr. Kersey said. "Those who want to complete high school courses and gain required credits for college entry are in the majority."

The remaining four groups, enumerated according to the numbers in each classification are: Those who dropped out of high school before finishing their courses; those who finished high school at too early an age and have forgotten certain essentials; "Americanization" students studying to gain naturalization; those wishing to make profitable use of their leisure time. In a nation-wide survey, the "Americanization" groups or "foreigners" rated first while in adult education in California, they rated fourth.

Land Value Taxation Discussed in England

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The parliamentary group favoring the taxation of land values, of which Col. Josiah Wedgwood and Andrew MacLaren are the leading members met J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal at the House of Commons.

They pressed the point that valuation should be brought up to date as speedily as possible and that the local authorities should be given enabling powers to rate land values and to retain in their own possession lands which they would take after the valuation was made. No fewer than 162 Labor and 35 Liberal members recently signed a manifesto to the government on the subject. They hold that development schemes are hindered in their initial stages under existing conditions, and that if carried through they would enhance the value of the land.

Mr. Thomas, in reply, referred to the delays in putting the scheme into effect speedily was because of difficulties in land ownership and land prices. He gave no assurance when the valuation would be started, but promised to present the views of the deputation to the Cabinet.

Lincoln Memorabilia Auctioned for \$9200

NEW YORK (AP)—The old black walnut rocking chair in which President Abraham Lincoln sat in Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, has been sold at auction for \$2400 in the Anderson Galleries. The purchaser was I. Sack, a dealer, of New York and Boston.

Its sale followed shortly after Lincoln's famous letter of Dec. 30, 1861, to the editor of the New York Times on the slavery question had gone under the hammer for \$7800. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of New York and Philadelphia was the purchaser of the letter.

The Lincoln chair passed from the ownership of Mrs. Blanche Chapman Ford, descendant of John T. Ford, owner of Ford's Theater. The Lincoln letter was the property of Henry J. Raymond. Its purchaser, Dr. Rosenbach, also bid in an original rough draft of portions of Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" for \$4100, and Edgar Allan Poe's letter giving his reasons for leaving Graham's magazine, for \$3000.

BLIND STUDENT HONORED
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Raymond M. Dickinson of Chicago, a blind student, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, in his junior year, having maintained an average better than "A minus" for the three years he has attended the University of Chicago.

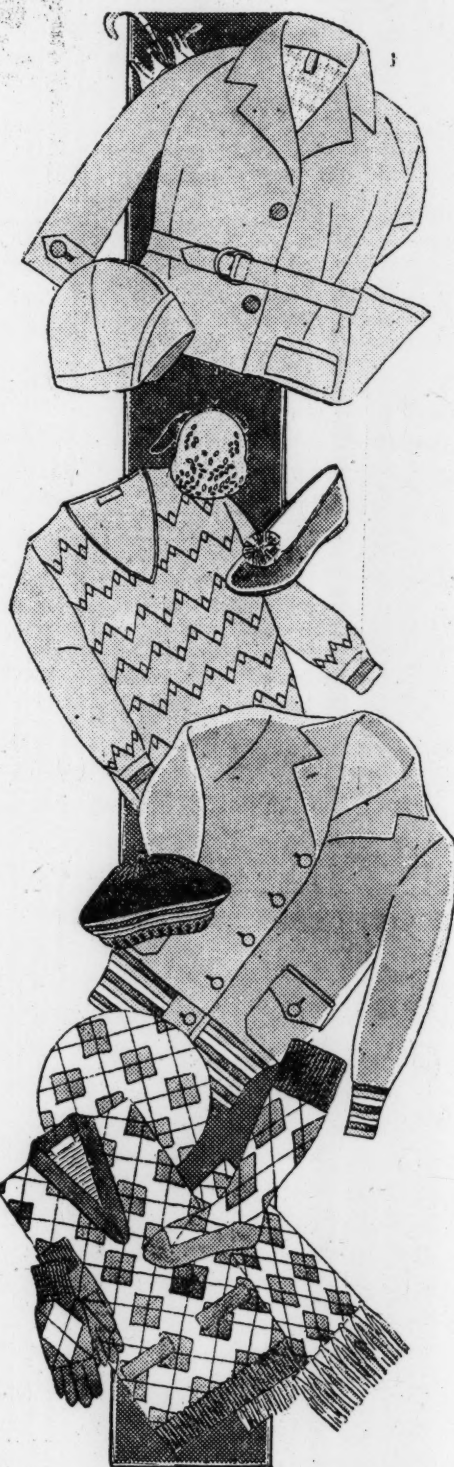
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For one's best hanky . . . bags of silk studded with stones or entirely beaded.

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Beautifully made in a variety of fine leathers.

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With warm linings. **\$3.50 to \$5**

WASH FROCKS

Dainty frocks and ensembles in an unusually complete array of styles and colors.

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Delightful patterns in popular shades. Slip-over and cardigan styles.

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The leather jackets have gay knitted berets to match their borders.

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Trim leather coats smartly tailored and lined with kasha suede.

\$29.50

Long leather coats.

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Knitted sets from Scotland in bright plaids . . . sweater, beret, scarf, socks and gloves matching.

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Bright sets for a rainy day . . . rubberized coat, hat and umbrella to match; designs in rose or green.

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ROBES

Wool flannel robes, smartly tailored; robes of quilted silk in charming colors.

\$7.50 to \$16.50

SLIPPERS

Cozy felts, soft leathers, and adorable mules, in a variety of colors.

\$2.50 to \$10.50

GIRLS' APPAREL—SECOND FLOOR

BUREAU CHIEF REPORTS NEEDS OF CHILDREN

States Increase Funds for
Child Welfare, but Fed-
eral Aid Necessary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Tracing the develop-
ment of the Children's Bureau
since its establishment in 1912, Miss
Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau, in
her annual report to the Secretary
of Labor, says that while the extent
to which the organization has been
put on a permanent basis is remark-
able, the work has only been begun.
Expansion is needed, she says, and
withdrawal of federal co-operation
at this time would mean a great na-
tional loss.

Miss Abbott states that when the
federal act came to an end every
effort was made to secure state ap-
propriations equaling at least the
combined federal and state funds ex-
pended last year, and that in 15
states and Hawaii the legislatures
have appropriated such an amount.
Other states have increased their
appropriations but not to an amount
equaling federal and state funds. In
such states the work will have to be
curtailed.

The Children's Bureau has made
surveys of the welfare of the children
of breadwinners whose work is sea-
sonal or entails migratory conditions
or for some other reason present
special problems of living conditions
and community relationship. These
include studies of child and family
welfare in various kinds of agricul-
ture, coal mining and canning indus-
tries.

During the past year the bureau
has been engaged in a study of chil-
dren of maintenance-of-way em-
ployees, of whom more than 250,000
are employed by the railroads of the
United States. Material is being gathered
on the economic condition of the
families, and their relationship to
community activities.

A study of the recreation of chil-
dren living on farms and in villages
has led to the conclusion that there
are two fundamental needs of rural
communities: (1) A recreation pro-
gram to co-ordinate the activities of
all agencies contributing to the so-
cial life of rural children; (2) some
method of making available to rural
groups the service of trained recrea-
tion leaders.

The bureau's recreation specialist
has devoted much time to this prob-
lem in co-operation with the exten-
sive divisions of the State and Fed-
eral Departments of Agriculture.

Through the 4-H Clubs the Depart-
ment of Agriculture is promoting a
program for the rounded develop-
ment of its members and the chil-
dren's bureau has been requested to
co-operate in developing the recrea-
tional program.

During 1928 courses in recreational
leadership for members of the 4-H
Clubs for boys and girls and of farm
women's clubs and for club leaders
and other interested adults were
given by the bureau in nine states.

Miss Abbott says that the Federal
Government should be a fact-gath-
ering agency for the states. To as-
semble information regarding juvenile
courts and to make necessary re-
search in methods of prevention and
treatment of delinquency, she says,
the bureau should have available a
corps of experts.

**Ecuador Lies
ACROSS EQUATOR.
YET KEEPS COOL**

(Continued from Page 1)
them supremely ignorant of any
distant government, either in Quito
or Lima.

Three Climates
Ecuador, lying on the Pacific coast
of South America between Colombia
and Peru, has the three climatic
divisions common to the tropical
countries of the Americas: the low-
warm coastal region, the high plateau
accented by the Andean summits, and
the montana or wooded eastern
slopes of the great range. But Ecua-
dor's Pacific coastal-plain is in fa-
vorable contrast to the arid eastern
of the Peruvian and north Chilean
coast. The Humboldt current is di-
verted, just below the southern tip
of Ecuador, and turns westward into
the Pacific toward the Galapagos
Islands. Southward from Panama
comes another important ocean cur-
rent, less powerful than the Hum-
boldt, but with the assistance of the
jutting mainland, this current diverts
the Humboldt and the coast of Ecua-
dor enjoys rains and balmy weather,
the gift of this, "El Niño," current.
Moreover, the coastal plain is 100 to

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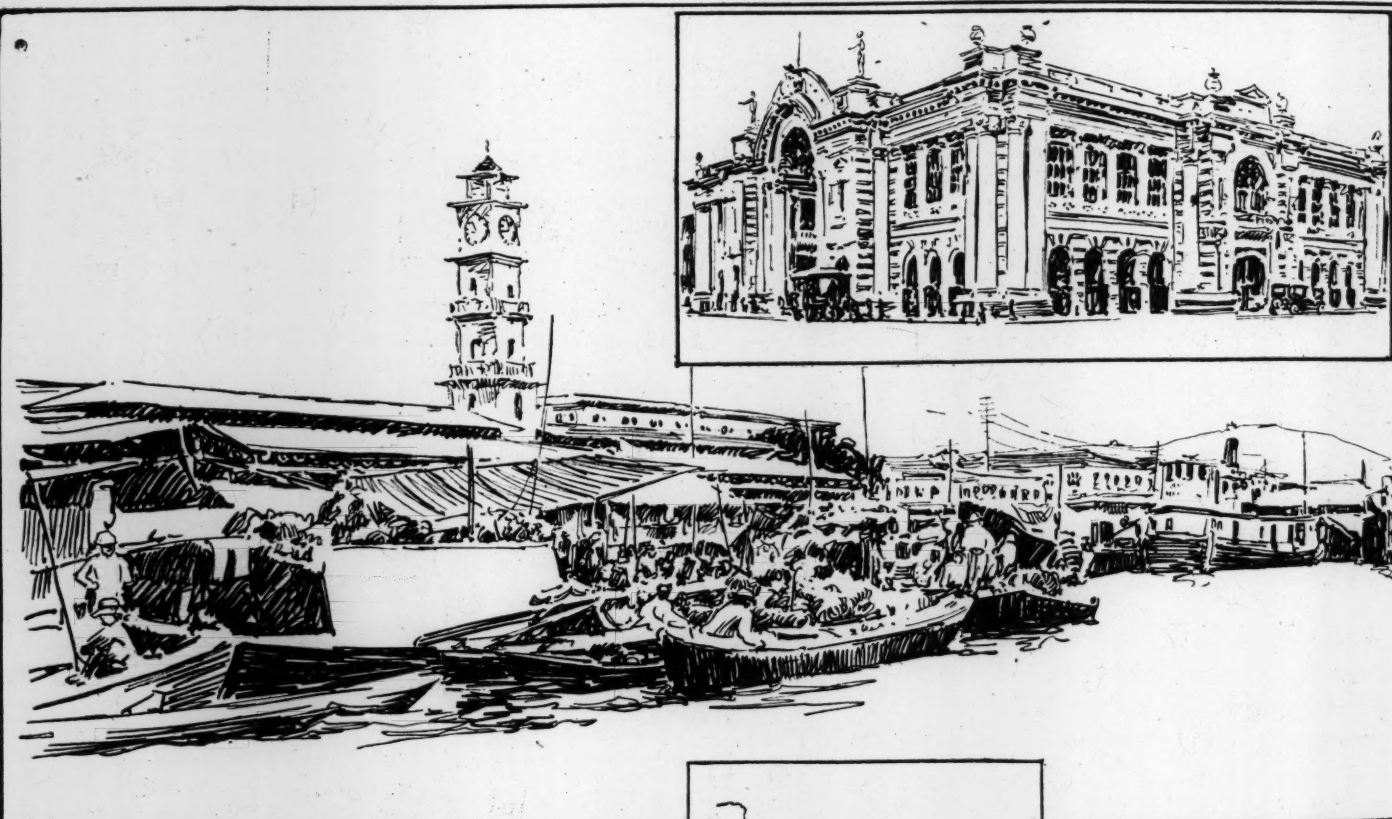
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the small daughter. These have
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robe.**

**Other unusual toys suitable for
the nursery—Crib sets in pastel
colors . . . wool blankets of the
finest texture.**

Modern Industry Forges Ahead in Ecuador's Tropical Republic



150 miles wide, as compared with the
30 or 40 miles in Chile and Peru.
Here grows, cacao, the cocoa-bean,
from which chocolate is made. Ecua-
dor, once first, ranks third in world
production today.

The high plateau is from 30 to 35
miles in width. The whole region is
fertile and the home of a large por-
tion of the population. The eastern
slopes of the Andes, the montana, are
exuberant forest growths and rich
valleys, capable of great agricultural
development.

The people of Ecuador are over-
whelmingly Indian. Education is
backward, peonage has been out-
lawed only a few years, and the rul-
ers of the country and the leaders
in commercial life are virtually all
of direct Spanish descent, though not
all of pure blood. The life of the
upper classes is patriarchal, and
their sons and daughters are almost
invariably educated abroad. They
themselves spend a large portion
of their time in Europe and the
United States. The cities are dis-
tinctly Spanish colonial in style.
Quito being charming with its Old
World atmosphere and fine old Span-
ish colonial mansions.

Progress at Guayaquil
Guayaquil, the largest city of the
country (Quito has about 50,000
people and Guayaquil more than
twice as many) is also the chief port.
It lies on the largest river emptying
into the Pacific Ocean, and most of
the ships plying the coast can make
their way to its water front. Guaya-
quil was once one of the ports
avoided by the ships not forced to
call, but within the past quarter cen-
tury it has been cleaned up, fur-
nished with excellent water and sew-
age systems, paved with asphalt and
furnished with fine modern buildings
and parks. The bits of the old town
that remain are in sharp contrast,
with towering wooden tenements
over growing arches, typical not of
Latin America but rather of Gothic
Paris.

Ecuador has been from the first
Spanish conquest a buffer state in
more senses than one. Its ancient

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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS
8th Floor

A BULOVA
FOR HER, \$37.50
Cash or Credit
"Miss Liberty"
15 Jewel

**Credit Terms on
this watch — \$7.50
Down, \$1 a week.
Others \$2.15 to
\$500.00**

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& JEWELRY COMPANY**
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6 Maiden Lane NEW YORK CITY

NEW ORLEANS
MISS L. BROGAN, INC.
500 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

BAHA BEACH

**Lighters and Tugs Are Seen Crowding
Together at the Wharves of Guaya-
quil, Chief Port of Ecuador. Not All
the Larger Vessels Approach the
Quays, and Barges Load and Unload
the Holds at the Rate of Eight Tons
an Hour. Inset Above is the Impos-
ing and Highly Modern Municipal
Library and Museum at Guayaquil.
While Below May Be Seen a Typical
Native Hut Near the Port, by the
Side of a Stream Which is the
Favorite Haunt of Alligators. Map
Indicates the Position of Ecuador in
Relation to the Other States of South
America.**

British Fire Quells Attacks of Nigerians

LONDON (AP)—Dr. D. Shiels,
Undersecretary of State for the col-
onies, told a questioner in the House
of Commons Dec. 18 that British
authorities had been having trouble
in dealing with native unrest in the
southeastern section of Nigeria.

This had resulted in a clash be-
tween natives and troops and police,
in which there were 13 casualties
among the natives, though it was
not known how many were fatal.

Dr. Shiels said that on Dec. 11 a
large group of natives had looted
and destroyed property, despite as-
surances from British officials that
the Government did not intend to im-
pose taxes on food. A misunderstanding
about the imposition of a poll
tax had already developed.

Additional bodies of police, rein-
forced by a detachment of the Royal
West African frontier force, were
sent to the troubled area, and the
Governor of Nigeria reported he had
enough troops and police to deal with
any situation. But later he said that
it had been necessary to bring up
more troops and police. A large
group of natives, including many
women, attacked British officials, and
the troops fired.

Mr. Schwulst was instructed to de-
velop a system whereby even the
smallest farmers in the most remote
provinces may obtain loans on crops.
Although Mr. Davis did not make a
point of it, his program will strike
directly at the "cacique" system.
"Caciques" are political bosses, who
hold power through economic domi-
nation of the people, keeping individ-
uals constantly indebted to them by
making loans at usurious rates.
There being no banking facilities,
persons in need of money are forced
to patronize them.

NEW YORK CITY
Blouses Gowns

Millinery
Virginia Elsey
450 Madison Ave.
New York
Moderate Prices

Dangler
TAILOR FOR MEN
Imported Fabrics Exclusively
11 JOHN ST. Cortlandt 8590
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
**Are You Prepared
For Your Child's Future?**

BACK UP YOUR PRIDE in your son or
daughter with a real start in life. Too
many are allowed to drift aimlessly.

Open a savings account while the child
is young. Such a fund will grow fast
if regular deposits are made.

When college time comes you will have
a tidy sum to take care of school
expenses.

The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1889

58th Street and Madison Avenue

55,000,000 SALMON RAISED TO STOCK OREGON WATERS

Big Results Expected From
State Scheme to Replenish
Fishing Streams

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEDFORD, Ore.—Fifty-five mil-
lion chinook salmon are being raised
in Oregon this year to stock the
fishing streams of this State, the
report of H. Mitchell, superintendent
of fish hatcheries, shows. It is no
easy task to care for these millions
of baby chinooks, king of fishes for
the west coast, until they are able
to shift for themselves.

If only a fraction of the 55,000,000,
however, reaches the sea and returns
to the streams of Oregon the result
in further propagation will be note-
worthy.

This pyramiding of figures and
population among the chinook comes
not through any daydreaming on the
part of Superintendent Mitchell, for
he is a hard-calculating expert of
many years' service in the work.

Chinooks are particular fish when
it comes to keeping dates. Mr. Mit-
chell says. Exactly on Oct. 12—in the
McKenzie River, where approxi-
mately 20,000,000, or one-third of the
"take" of eggs this year was made—the
chinook stops spawning. For
some unaccountable reason the
salmon work on clocklike schedules,
and when Oct. 12 comes in the Mc-
Kenzie they cease work.

In other streams of the State the
fish have chosen other dates to stop
spawning and records show that each
year the date is exactly the same for
that river. Natural scientists have
been working on the problem for
years. Superintendent Mitchell says,
but their results are not yet com-
plete.

CORN HUSKER WINS \$1000
WASHINGTON (AP)—A prize of
\$1000 in cash for the winner of the
national corn-husking championship
in 1930 is announced by Arthur M.
Hyde, Secretary of the Department of
Agriculture.

NEW YORK CITY

**Christmas
Gifts**

Of distinction and beauty. Unusual
novelties, umbrellas to fit your
case, attractive handbags, a choice of
beautiful handkerchiefs will be boxed
for you while you wait, jewelry to
harmonize with your gown. Under-
wear, hosiery, gloves. Perfume and
toilet novelties.

All articles are priced with a thought
of fairness to our customers and a
reasonable profit to us.

Mail Orders Filled
Crest Novelty Shop
16 SUBWAY LEVEL
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
MISS L. DURYEE
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY

**Fur
Coats**

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
of
FUR COATS
to be
SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST

Several mink—cara-
cul and Broadtail
coats left on our hands
through stock specu-
lation will be sold at
a sacrifice.

**BUY NOW AND SAVE
REAL MONEY**

**Geo. W. Green
M. Sommerfeld**
Established 23 Years
345 7th Avenue, 18th Floor
Longacre 0961
NEW YORK CITY

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For Your Child's Future?**

BACK UP YOUR PRIDE in your son or
daughter with a real start in life. Too
many are allowed to drift aimlessly.

Open a savings account while the child
is young. Such a fund will grow fast
if regular deposits are made.

When college time comes you will have
a tidy sum to take care of school
expenses.

The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1889

58th Street and Madison Avenue



**Christmas—
Christmas Gifts—**
Here are some thoughts
about 'em! Thoughts that
will increase your reputation
for thoughtfulness, come
December 25.

A man's store is the safest
place to buy masculine gifts,
and the selections in our
stores are backed by half a
century of experience in
catering to what men want—
not what maybe they'd like.
We leave the white ele-
phants to the zoo.

Every man owns a motor
these days, even if the in-
stallment payments are a
bother. Cheer him with
something to warm the
cockles of his heart as well
as his legs. A motor robe will
do the trick.

Or maybe he'd rather have
something to hold his clothes
and not hurt 'em, like the
Wardrobe suitcase shown
above, finished in black cara-
cul. The cost's the same as
the plush rug, \$27.50.

Slippers never seem at
home in a suitcase, except
these Pullman kind that fold
up and fit in a matching
leather case that will go eas-
ily in your pocket if neces-
sary. \$4.

Our robes look lots bet-
ter than the picture. Plain
plush one side, fancy plush
t'other, in harmonizing col-
ors, and only \$27.50.

If it's a case of wanting
to pay less, \$10 gives you one
of these warm plaid rugs,
equally at home in a car.

If he travels so fast he
can't stay to tell you what
he'd like, send a Gift Certifi-
cate after him. Then he can
do his own picking in your
name.

Of course it may be easier
to throw toilet articles loose
in a bag, but it's safer,
quicker and neater to keep
'em together in their own
leather case. The ebony fitted
outfits in black boar grain
cowhide cases are \$13.50.
Others up to \$95.

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Broadway at Warren
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Coats**

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
of
FUR COATS
to be
SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST

Several mink—cara-
cul and Broadtail
coats left on our hands
through stock specu-
lation will be sold at
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58th Street and Madison Avenue

Airport Engineer Says His Work Is a Highly Specialized Job

But Easier for Him to Specify Ideal Field Than for Community to Pay the Cost for a Complete Terminal All at Once—Sane Outlook Important

This is the fourth of a series of magazine feature articles on airport location and design.

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Cleveland, O.

FIVE years ago, when the air transport business was comparatively new, a common method of making an airport was for an "air-minded" community to set aside a piece of level land and call it an airport. Today, however, communities are realizing that designing and building an air terminal is a highly specialized job involving an investment that may run into millions of dollars.

Some of the requirements of a good modern airport were outlined in an interview by Harry E. Stitt, chief engineer of the Austin Company of this city, a leading firm of airport builders. Commercial aviation of the present, he said, cannot get along with a level pasture for a field. It demands adequate buildings, runways that can stand the wear and tear of five-ton planes landing with an impact five or six times their weight, and a score or more minor facilities.

The possibilities of airport development are limited only by the finances of the community, but that is no little limitation. Airport building is expensive business, any way you look at it. Mr. Stitt estimated that a single runway, covered with turf, the cheapest kind of surface, if built to the present standard of length and width, comes at something like \$25,000. On account of the variation of the winds, at least two runways in different directions are essential so that planes may take off against the prevailing air current, as safe aviation requires. Three runways are still better, but that sets the cost at \$75,000 before the first hangar is up. This is not even considering the ideal field which would be hard surfaced all over. There are better surfaces than turf, too, which come higher. One of the best, paving brick on a concrete base, is perhaps six times

as expensive—costing around \$150,000 for a single runway.

Millions in Buildings Alone

As for buildings, the Cleveland airport, for example, has an investment of over \$1,000,000 in them alone, according to this engineer. And it has not gone in for architectural furbelows or freak styles, which are obviously costly. Surely it is easier to make specifications for an ideal field than to pay the bills for constructing one.

Yet there are certain minimum essentials, Mr. Stitt pointed out. A community may begin with these and enlarge as the air transport business grows.

The airport must have a hangar for ships, hard-surfaced runways from which the planes may take off, and a parking place for automobiles. And even before it gets these bare necessities it must be provided with good drainage, the engineer declared. If it is a question of choosing between installing drainage or hard-surfaced runways, he would advise putting in the drainage first, and adding the hard surface when the community can afford it, for the surface will not last if built on a soggy foundation. How a field is to be drained is a part of the airport construction business that has been learned not from engineering but from agriculture.

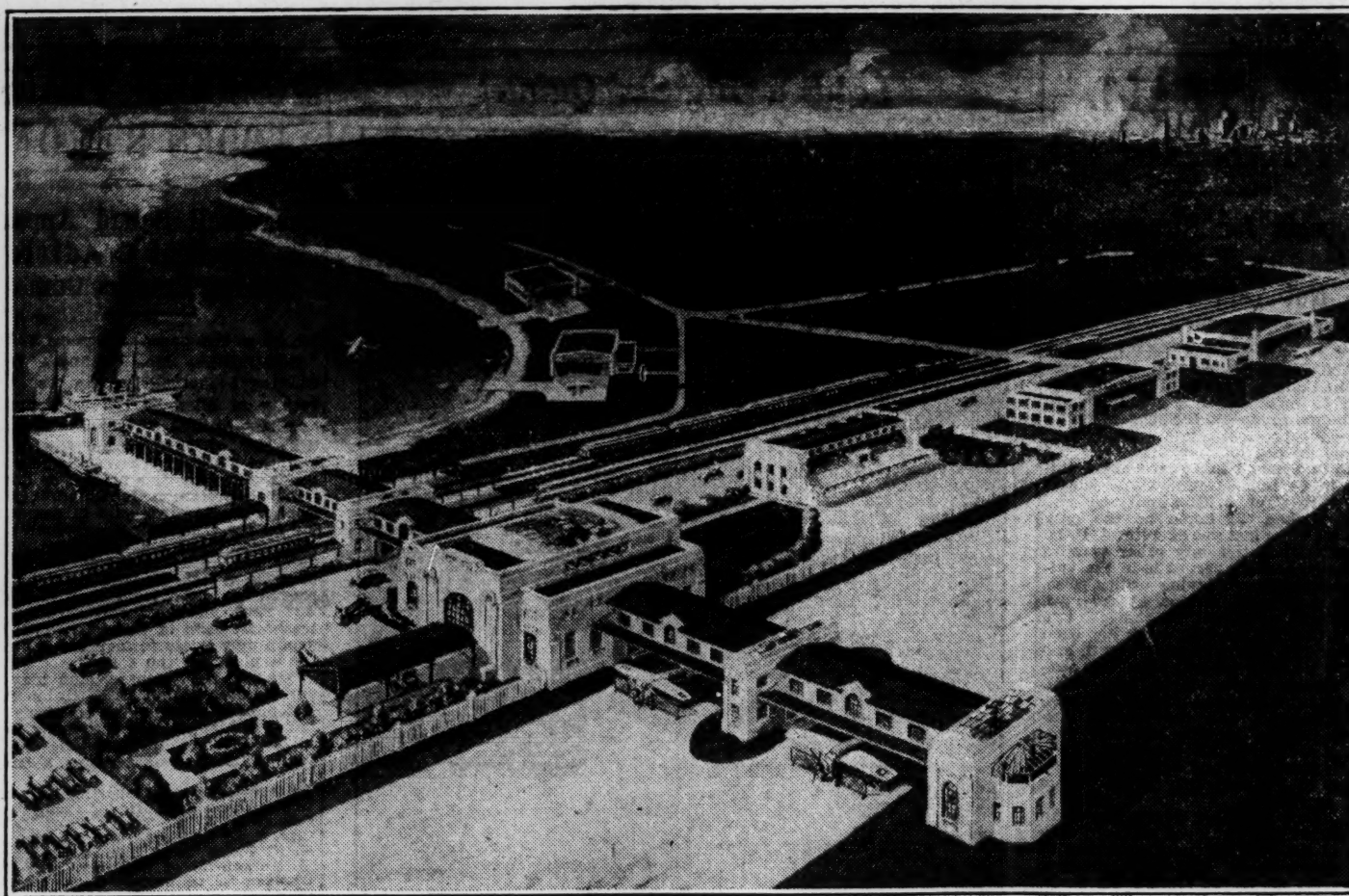
A small item in the list of essentials, but no less a necessity, is a wind cone or "sock," the air pilot's novel weather vane.

Another basic requirement sooner or later, the airport engineer said, will be a shelter for passenger planes in order that travelers boarding or alighting need not tramp through mud or face a cloud of dust to get to or from their seats.

There are other indispensable facilities that are required by the business, such as administrative offices, meteorological stations and ticket offices. In the simplest type of airport building these are combined with the hangar, being housed in a one-story wing.

However simple the field, a sound knowledge of aeronautics is required for correct placing of airport features. An exhaustive study of pre-

Passengers Step From Under One Roof Into Any One of Four Means of Travel



Plan of Air Terminal to Combine Air, Rail, Water and Highway Transportation, Incorporating Overhead Bridge Concourse for Passengers. At Left of Main Building is Shed for Unloading Buses. At Right is Grand Stand.

valuing winds is needed to determine the direction of the runways, which must always allow a take-off against the air current. The location of the runways determines the site of hangar and station. The air depot must be so situated in relation to the hangar that planes will be required to do only a minimum amount of "taxiing" to reach the passenger.

Engineer's Job

Designing the hangar is an engineer's job. Whether it shall be Spanish style to suit the southern mode of architecture or brick to harmonize with the structures of northern cities is a minor matter, as compared with the question of getting the planes in and out of the shelter with ease and economy. For this reason the roof span and the doors become of major importance. The cantilever door serves a span type of construction, requiring no posts except at the two sides of the doorway, leaves the hangar floor area unobstructed. This makes it possible to open one end as completely as if there were no wall there at all. The cantilever door serves a double purpose for, when it lifts, it constitutes a shelter above the doorway. Another advantage of the cantilever type is that, when it is used, the hangar's width can be increased indefinitely by the addition of more units without adding a single post to the clear doorway.

"The hangar must have a long span to be worth anything," Mr. Stitt explained. "The minimum span is a clear 70 feet. The Austin hangar at the Cleveland airport has 200-foot clear door openings and a 20-foot clearance under the trusses."

Now the question arises, if the size of planes increases as seems likely how can a firm or community be sure it is building big enough or strongly enough to accommodate the giant ships that the next 10 years may bring forth?

It cannot be sure, Mr. Stitt replied. But he thinks it probable that even if the larger planes are developed, smaller planes will still be used, just as small automobiles are. Thus the present type of hangar will continue to be needed, while new hangars can be built for the 1940 model planes, if necessary.

When the span construction is designed the remainder of the work on the hangar is not unlike that needed for an ordinary business building or factory. What material shall be used is a question of how much or how little an owner can afford to spend. If the object of the air transport company is to attract passengers it

may be worth while to elaborate on the exterior. A substantial, attractive style inspires confidence and therefore has economic value, the Austin designers point out.

The Complete Station

What buildings in addition to the most essential ones can properly be placed in an airport? Mr. Stitt listed a number of them. There is, first of all, the complete station, with ticket office, waiting rooms, restaurant, etc. A grand stand is desirable, he said, to accommodate the crowds of spectators who will lean over the fences unless provision is made for their comfort. If air races are to be held the grand stand becomes a necessity. Airplane showrooms may properly have a place in a big airport. Then there are buildings relating to the industry, such as shops for reconditioning planes and even aircraft factories.

Mr. Stitt thinks it advisable in large cities to separate the two functions of the airport, placing passenger facilities at some distance from the purely business end. In the future he expects to see this separation even more fully worked out. He does not think that cities will move out to the airports, as some predict. Rather he thinks that the air passenger service, like that of big railroads, will be moved as near the center of the city as possible, while the housing and conditioning of planes and handling of express is taken care of in an outlying district similar to the railroad yards and roundhouses.

With such a separation it is possible to design the city port with a

view to co-ordinating rail, water, highway and air travel. Austin engineers consider such a linking of great importance. For they are not so carried away by enthusiasm for the aviation industry that they predict a day when everybody shall fly everywhere. Railroads have not made river transportation obsolete for certain purposes, they point out. Nor have automobiles outmoded railroads. They say it is to be expected that freight and a large number of passengers will continue to use the old means, while airplane service is used for express and de luxe passenger travel.

To this end they recommend a plan of uniting all kinds of transportation in the city airport station by means of a system of covered bridges or subways. Designing this type of all-purpose building is a fascinating project.

RECEIVER APPOINTED ON TRUCKMAN'S PLEA

NEW YORK (AP)—The Irving Trust Company has been appointed equity receiver for the American Piano Company upon a petition filed in Federal Court by W. L. Byrnes, a truckman.

The petition said that the piano company, operating plants valued at \$3,698,000 in five big eastern cities, has current liabilities due and unpaid amounting to \$1,200,000, and liabilities not yet due of \$250,000, besides large contingent liabilities. Byrnes has a \$7000 claim against the company, the petition shows.

Service One of World's Wonders, Associated Press Head Declares

F. B. Noyes Explains Nonprofitable, Nonpartisan Nature of Great American News-Gathering and Dispersing Organization

On the origin of the Associated Press and paying tribute to Melville E. Stone for the service he rendered to it, Frank B. Noyes, president of the organization, addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its weekly luncheon.

"The Associated Press," he said, "was organized as a national co-operative nonprofit-making institution, owing its existence to the determination of its founders that the news-gathering making up its membership should have a world news service of their own, their servant and not their master; the news service to be nonpartisan in the broadest sense, to have no bias whatever, whether political, religious or economic; to be accurate as was humanly possible and to be comprehensive within the limits of decency; a news service whose sole mission was to supply its members and its members alone, with news not views; a news service that would not constitute itself judge or jury, prosecuting attorneys or counsel for the defense, but content itself with acting as an impartial reporter."

"This determination," continued Mr. Noyes, "was based on the belief of its founders that the prosperity of their newspapers and, indeed, the safety of the Republic itself, is founded on an undivided news service and their unwillingness to entrust such a terrifying power to any private group."

Cost \$10,000,000 for News

"The cost in money to collect and distribute the Associated Press news reports will this year approximate \$10,000,000," he said, "this cost being met by assessments on its members, numbering about 1250 newspapers. In 1893, when the Associated Press as at present constituted had its genesis, the membership was about 300."

"It operates under a membership charter of the State of New York and is forbidden by that charter to make profits," said Mr. Noyes. "It has no stock whatever. It is, I think, the most important in its functions of any of the world's private co-operative undertakings and the most successful."

"The Associated Press is democratic in the fullest sense," he said. "Its affairs are supervised by an elected board of directors, composed of 15 active newspaper men connected with member papers and by tradition and practice, selected from

all sections of the country, trustees for the common interests of the membership. These directors are obligated to see that the news report measures up, within human limitations, to the ideals of the Associated Press; to deal out justice as between members and to levy the assessments necessary to carry on the work, equitably on the participating members."

Staff Work a World Wonder

"I regard the work of the staff of the Associated Press as one of the wonders of the world. News does not collect itself; human endeavor and sacrifice are lavishly expended in order that you and I may be promptly and accurately informed of the daily happenings of the world. Every Associated Press man must give accurate and unbiased reports. No duty is so important as to perform a duty of self-respect or betrayal of a confidence imposed, and he is not expected to gather his news from waste-paper baskets nor garbage pails."

In closing, Mr. Noyes said: "When you see a piece of news credited to the Associated Press, that symbol may be looked upon as a hall mark of truth undebased, undefined by bias or propaganda, of accuracy limited only by the shortcomings of human endeavor, and, looking behind that symbol and what it stands for, you may visualize the small army of able, devoted men and women who all over the world are keeping ceaseless vigil in order to furnish to the member newspapers of the Associated Press, extending from Porto Rico to the Philippines, from Alaska to Argentina, the tidings of the world, honestly, accurately, expeditiously, fairly."

250,000 BUSINESS MEN PLAN NEW YORK VISITS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—During January New York will be host to 250,000 business men and their families who will come here to attend more than 100 trade expositions scheduled during the month, according to a survey just made by the Merchants' Association. Foremost among these events is the National Automobile Show, at which it has been estimated that 70 per cent of the annual production in the automobile industry is sold.



Copyright 1929 Hart Schaffner & Marx

GET YOUR TUXEDO SUIT FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Debonair tuxedo suit by Hart Schaffner & Marx gives you the new style—gives you fabric quality, tailoring and value you'll find it difficult to exceed at

\$50

Coat and trousers
Silk trimmed

WALLACH BROTHERS

ELEVEN STORES

Brooklyn New York Jamaica L.I.
Newark and Trenton New Jersey



TREAT YOURSELF TO THIS DELICIOUS APPLE CAKE Today!

It's delightfully different from any apple cake you have ever tasted before—and it's pure—because we make it of only large, ripe, luscious apples.

Be Sure to get it at...

Merton L. Cushman, Inc. BAKERS

BRANCHES—

48 E. 167th St., near Jerome Ave.—
51 E. Burnside Ave., near Jerome Ave.—
1449 St. Nicholas Ave., near W. 182nd St.—
23 E. 170th St., near Jerome Ave.—
11 E. 176th St., near Jerome Ave.—
2165 Eighth Ave., near W. 116th St.—
3801 Broadway, near W. 158th St.—
4034 Broadway, near W. 170th St.

NEW YORK

The Bakeries with the Brown Front



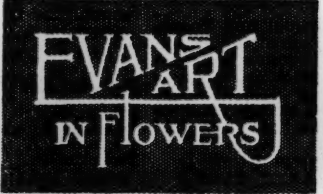
Send Flowers to Friends in Distant Cities

Place your order with us. We will wire to a member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association in the city of the recipient. The gift will be selected with care and delivered in accordance with your desire.

For friends in New York, we suggest that you choose a beautiful flowering plant from our holiday display. \$5 and \$10 delivered.

644 Lexington Avenue, Near 55th Street
Phone Plaza 9897—9898
NEW YORK CITY

He who serves best profits most.



NEW YORK CITY

Helping You Helping Them Helping Us

This Is Co-operation and Service

YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the name or address of that shop which you intended to visit, the restaurant at which you intended to entertain; the hotel, railroad or steamship which you had planned to patronize; the school which you intended to look into for daughter or the camp for sonny; or there was the theater, or the mail-order advertiser, the name of which has escaped you for the moment.

YOU know you intended to patronize them, because of your confidence in Monitor advertisers, but you do not have the name of the advertisement handy.

That is where WE come in. For better service to both our readers and our advertisers, we maintain

Advertising Records

where all advertisers and their commodities are catalogued. Let us help YOU; in that way, we help THEM and indirectly ourselves. That's what we call "Monitor co-operation."

Plan your trip; do your shopping; arrange your entertainment with Monitor advertisers.

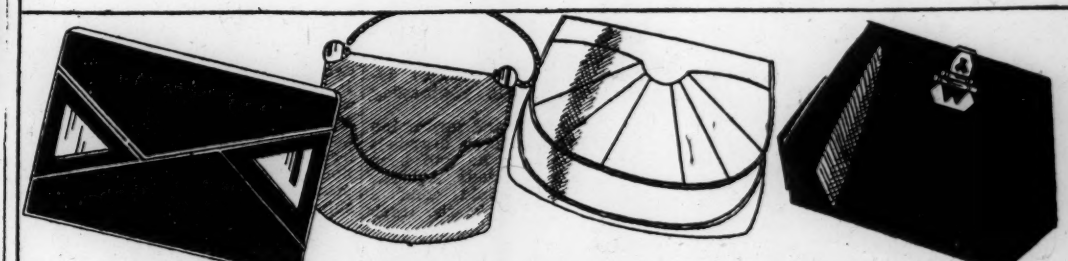
When in New York

Telephone Caledonia 2706; ask for Advertising Records

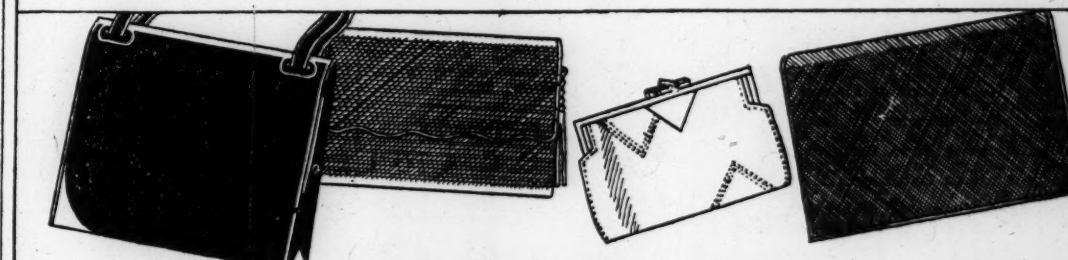
or
Call at Our Office—270 Madison Avenue



Sixteen handsome bags from our marvelous collections of imports and copies of imports...the finest materials...masterfully accomplished and accenting the important shades of the season...for street, sports, dress and travel wear...



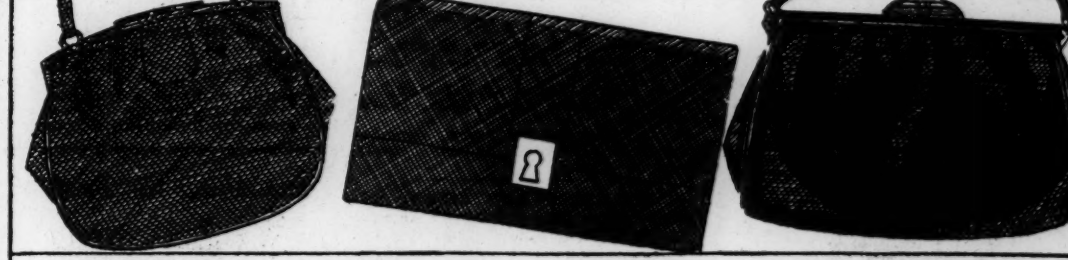
Calfskin with metal trim...black, brown and green...\$10
Calfskin with metal chain...green, brown, black...\$4.95
Glove kidskin black, brown...green...suede black or brown...\$15
English box calfskin...French make...black, brown, green...\$18.50



Box calfskin with self handles in black and brown...\$10
Imported Morocco...slide fastening pocket...brown...black...\$10
French box calfskin novelty stitch, trim, metal lock...black, brown, green...\$6.85
French bag...English box calfskin...brown, black, red, green...\$15



Imported Morocco pouch with self handles generously proportioned...\$10
Box calfskin inside and out...brown, green, beige and red...\$15
Morocco fine grain...novel metal clasp...brown, black, beige...\$9.50
Calfskin with shark panel...in black, self or contrasting trim brown, blue, green...\$4.95 green...\$6.85
English box calfskin with self or contrasting trim black, blue, brown...\$6.85



Soft pouch of morocco with self straps...black or brown...\$10
Huge envelope of very fine morocco with metal lock...black, brown or green...\$15
Great roomy pouch of fine Hudson seal with self strap...in black...\$13.50

WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Rebekah Anne Decides

By MYRTA LITTLE DAVIES

REBEKAH ANNE'S father met the girls at Stony Brook station with the white horse, Nell, harnessed into the old-fashioned "pump," a low box-like sleigh with straight board dasher and backless seats. Vivian and Virginia climbed in, and the girls, gleefully under the buffalo robes that Rebekah Anne's great-grandfather had bought. They drove down the quiet snow-filled roads, so narrow that the snow-laden elms and birches touched over their heads. "Great Christmas weather," said Rebekah Anne. "Why so quiet, Bekka?" "It's too cold to talk," said Rebekah Anne.

At the end of the four-mile drive, the great white farmhouse loomed up on a hill, half hidden in spruce and cedar, and with one pointed fir, like a Christmas tree, on the front lawn. "Oh!" exclaimed Virginia and Vivian together. "What is it?" Rebekah Anne asked. "Nothing," said Vivian, looking helplessly at Virginia. "Nothing," said Virginia, her eyes fixed on Rebekah Anne's grandmother and grandfather and mother and sisters, Ruth and Rachel, and brothers, Ned and James and John standing in the great front doorway. At that instant home did look rather comforting to Rebekah Anne.

In the evening a dozen neighbors flocked in, and gathered round the big air-tight stove in the sitting-room, roasting apples, cracking butternuts and walnuts, popping corn, and finishing Christmas presents—knitted scarfs, crocheted centerpieces, mittens, rugs, sweaters. "Hold my yarn, dearie," grandmother called once to Vivian. "If you'll pick a big bunch of bright red out of the bag to put around this rug, Virginia, I'll teach you to make the mile a minute edging." Mother offered laughing.

Corn Balls

After a while, "Corn balls!" called someone, and out into the great kitchen half of them trooped. "Here's an apron for you, Virginia," John called, "and bring that lamp over on the shelf, will you?" "Here's an apron for you, Vivian," called Ned. "What do you say to a cranberry pudding?" "Butter the tins, will you? It's a job, but I guess you can do it," said John.

Vivian did, Virginia did. Rebekah Anne couldn't believe her eyes. Indoors and out, dusting, sweeping even, setting the table, washing dishes, slowly to be sure, but thoroughly, decorating the room with ground pine and hemlock branches and red crepe paper tied in great splashing bows. Coasting down the old hill, scraping the snow off the ice for skating, trying out snowshoes, and getting tangled up and out again, till the V's could perform as well as Ruth and Ned, as well as Rebekah Anne herself. It was like that in everything. Rebekah Anne couldn't understand it.

The day before Christmas, Fae's letter came. The cabin trip was turning out far beyond their wildest hopes. Perfect, "I just know," Fae wrote, "I'll get that prize. I couldn't help it, with such a different, distinctive sort of time to write about. And to think, Rebekah Anne, you threw away the chance, as if it didn't amount to anything! Before the snow goes, the girls say they'll make another trip up to the cabin, to take along, but of course that will be too late for the Christmas essay, and I know, you silly thing, you cared about that more even than about the trip."

Rebekah Anne had a bad half hour, crouched away in the attic. The girls thought she was finishing secret Christmas presents and did not look her up. When she came down she found the two V's wrapping mysterious packages of the own creation. "Isn't it splendid that your mother is better?" said Rebekah Anne. They mustn't see she had been in the dumps.

"Yes," said Virginia quietly. Then she spoke slowly. "She isn't our own mother, Rebekah Anne, and she never liked us. We've always been sort of—in the way. After we lost our own dad, she married again, so dad isn't her father, either. But of course—it's great she's better. Your mother loves you and the rest, doesn't she, Rebekah Anne?"

"Of course," said Rebekah Anne. "Mothers and 'thers do." "Real ones," said Virginia. "You were crying that day I asked you over here," said Rebekah Anne, wondering. "Wasn't it because you were worried about your mother?" The two V's looked at each other. "You see—well—we'll tell you sometime," said Vivian.

It was Christmas Eve. There was a wood fire in the small air-tight stove in Rebekah Anne's room. The girls were sitting on the floor, reading the carols wonderful tonight!" said Virginia. "I loved that one, 'Still grows the evening of Bethlehem town,' and 'God give us merry Christmas-tide,'" sang Vivian.

"You played them perfectly," said Rebekah Anne. "And we've never had any two people with us before who could sing as beautifully as you sang that duet, 'Sing we the Christ Child a sweet lullaby.'"

Confidences

"Rebekah Anne," said Vivian Morning-side, "nobody ever told us we did anything right in all our lives before, did they, Virginia?"

"They never did," said Virginia. Rebekah Anne slumped into her bathrobe, eyes staring wide. "They dress us up like dolls," Vivian went on, and stick us on exhibit in a great house for grandmothers to look at, and they fix up our rooms at school like a dollhouse and scare away everybody, when we love your cretonne covers, Rebekah Anne, and jolly old banners!"

"Well, I never—" said Rebekah Anne. "But Christmas is worst of all," said Virginia, her reserve giving way at last before wholesome praise and the Christmas spirit in the homey old room.

"I've always thought Christmas was the most beautiful time of all the year," put in Rebekah Anne. "I should think you would," said the V's in chorus. "But we have a hired orchestra that makes lots of noise, and hired singers, and guests to show off to, and gold bracelets and watches that make a show—things you don't want—when you just love

something somebody had sat up at night to make for you, if it wasn't anything more than a handkerchief." Rebekah Anne was suddenly glad she had decided to give the V's the tied and dyed neckerchiefs she had made for herself. "Why, all we girls thought you loved a kind of Christmas," she stammered. "You told Fae about it, and—"

"I thought she would see how terrible it was," said Vivian Morning-side, coming out her hair. "But she didn't. None of the girls did. They thought we were boasting. They even think our hair has a permanent wave!"

"Hasn't it?" cried Rebekah Anne. "Oh, it's permanent all right," Virginia admitted. "It grows that way. It's the only thing the folks have, let stay as it grew. They never let us be natural, and take part in things, and we just longed when we came to school to be a part of things. Well, we've been apart, all right."

"Then, why," demanded Rebekah Anne, "were you crying that day I invited you here?" "I think we can tell her now," said Vivian. "She'll understand," said Virginia. "It was because we were just plain ordinary lonesome the way we'd always been, only that day, knowing about the Log Cabin party, and thinking about going back to that great lonely house was more than we could stand. Then when you invited us to come here, it was the most beautiful thing that had ever happened to us. Home! With a real father and mother, and brothers and sisters and neighbors! Why, we never saw a neighbor in our lives."

"Or a buffalo robe," put in Vivian, "or an air-tight stove, or a Christmas tree growing in the front yard, and you've let us be a part of things. Why, I never washed a dish before in my life, or got my hands black breaking off hemlock, and, Rebekah Anne, your mother kissed us good night," said Vivian Morning-side, shyly. "I think she likes—us—a little."

Then and there Rebekah Anne forgot the Lumber King's trip, forgot the Christmas prize essay that she might have written, if she had had something "different and distinctive" to write about. "Like you, a little, you darling things," said Rebekah Anne. "We all like you a lot. You're perfect bricks, and when we get back to school, you just wait—we'll fix up your rooms in cretonne and I know Ned and John will send you school banners."

"And will your dressmaker make us some dresses that don't look like school uniforms?" a million dollars," pleaded Virginia. "Will she?" laughed Rebekah Anne. "Isn't it funny? You've been scared of us, and we've been so scared of you, we didn't dare speak—"

"Fush," said Vivian. "The old clock is striking twelve. Merry Christmas, girls! Merry Christmas!" "Merry Christmas, I should say," thought Rebekah Anne. Why, it didn't matter at all about the Log Cabin party or about the Christmas essay prize, and the music course, Virginia and Vivian were happy after feeling lonely and unloved! They were having a regular Christmas. They would have a regular Christmas day, unpacking stockings, taking homemade things off the tree, taking Christmas boxes to the neighbors, helping get dinner, singing hymns round the old organ. "For today, our joy we mean a year of special music study, to sleep, 'No-Noel.'"

On the evening of the Christmas essay prize announcement Cedar Hill assembly hall was packed to the doors. The Morningsides, dressed sensibly and becomingly like the rest of the girls, were the center of an expectant group. Rebekah Anne sat between them. She had her speech all made up to say to Fae when she brought down the prize that would mean a year of special music study, with the best teacher in the city, a year of learning to play Bach and Schubert and Chopin and the rest of them.

The president of Cedar Hill was speaking. She must have been speaking for several moments. Rebekah Anne looked back to listening. "The committee awards the annual prize for the Christmas essay to an essay which, in picturing an old-fashioned Christmas has emphasized not gifts of gold, frankincense and myrror, but gifts of love, peace and good will. For years we have been hoping for

such an essay," added the president warmly. "But you've got to live it before you can write it. Rebekah Anne Lane, will you come forward. Three cheers, girls, now, for Rebekah Anne!"

The president had to call for silence. "I have one more announcement to make," she said. "According to our school schedule, our next vacation, which will last a week, will begin the third week in February—on the seventeenth. I am pleased to be able to announce thus early that, since some of our number were unable to take the Christmas trip to

the famous Lumber camps, our friend the Lumber King is inviting as many of our students and teachers as are able to go to do so, to spend the next recess at the camp, for as fine a party as he can possibly arrange."

In the midst of the cheering, "Your golden brown jersey will be lovely to take along, Rebekah Anne. Would you mind if we had some jerseys like it?" It was one of the Morningsides. For a minute or two Rebekah Anne was so busy being thankful she didn't even notice which one it was.

[The End.]



They Tried Out Snowshoes, Till the V's Could Perform as Well as Ruth and Ned, as Well as Rebekah Anne Herself

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[The End.]

the radio, in enlisting the sympathies of his subjects in the direction of reform. His speeches are radiocast and he certainly has accomplished much, without the unhappy results that attended the attempts of Amanullah to westernize Afghanistan.

The National Assembly of Turkey under his direction has substituted the Roman alphabet for the Arabic in all official documents and in the schools important linguistic changes have been made. English must be taught in all schools and Latin and Greek are to take the place of Arabic and Persian in the curriculum of the public schools.

The Turkish Government is devoting itself to many useful measures: Forest conservation, the building of roads and railways and the protection of labor. It has also enacted a high tariff intended to protect and encourage native industries.

Lockheed Low-Wing Flying Scale Model

A SPLENDID flying model of the low-wing Lockheed monoplane, in which the proposed Tacoma-to-Tokyo flight is to be made, was completed recently by William E. Atwood, Pacific coast champion in the recent miniature aircraft tournament.

Current Events

The Root Plan

ONE of the important questions to be submitted to the Senate during this present session is the Protocol for the Accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice (or the World Court).

This protocol provides for American membership in accordance with reservations adopted by the Senate in 1926, but since modified by a committee of jurists who adopted the solution worked out by Elihu Root, the famous American international lawyer, in collaboration with Sir Cecil Hurst of Great Britain.

It is the second part of the fifth reservation of the Senate that has caused so much difficulty. This reservation states:

"The Court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all states adhering to the Court and to all interested states and after public hearing or opportunity for hearing given to any state concerned; nor shall it, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

The latter half of the reservation put the United States in a position to hold up any case where she might "claim" an interest, and constituted herself the only judge of whether she had any such claim. To this the other nations adhering to the Court would not agree. But under the Root plan a compromise has been reached. The United States is to be informed of every proposal submitted to the Court, so that she may decide whether her interests are involved. If she objects to an opinion being given in the case, her objection will have the same weight as that of any other member-nation of the League, i. e., one vote. It has not yet been decided whether a unanimous or majority vote of the members shall be necessary to decide the question of whether an opinion shall be rendered.

Under the Root plan, a majority vote becomes the recognized practice, and, if, in that case, the United States finds herself defeated, she may withdraw from the Court without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate.

Iceland Seeks Independence

How many of you know that Iceland is one of the oldest and most highly developed democracies in the world? Last year it celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of its first Parliament. The people of this little island, numbering only 100,000, are highly developed, because not only have they fine schools and a national university, but among their poets and scholars are held in the highest esteem and are more highly honored than rich men.

Since 1818 Iceland has been under the sway of Denmark, but only a few years ago, in 1918, Denmark agreed to acknowledge the island as a separate kingdom, though under the same crown. But until 1940, Denmark claims to control Iceland's tariff laws and foreign affairs. There is, however, in the island kingdom an independent group which hopes to end the situation before 1940 and win both complete independence and membership in the League of Nations.

Progress in Turkey

Probably most of you have read of the many interesting changes that are taking place in Turkey under Mustafa Kemal Pasha, its Dictator-President. Kemal Pasha uses one of the world's most modern inventions,

the radio, in enlisting the sympathies of his subjects in the direction of reform. His speeches are radiocast and he certainly has accomplished much, without the unhappy results that attended the attempts of Amanullah to westernize Afghanistan.

The National Assembly of Turkey under his direction has substituted the Roman alphabet for the Arabic in all official documents and in the schools important linguistic changes have been made. English must be taught in all schools and Latin and Greek are to take the place of Arabic and Persian in the curriculum of the public schools.

things include events achieved in the last three years.

This Lockheed monoplane, as William E. Atwood has made it, has a span of 35½ inches and the over-all length is 24 inches. The fuselage is built on a patient coupling out of a pair of balsa blocks 1½"x4"x24", which he cemented together. The landing gear is made of steel wire .005-inch streamlined with balsa fairings.

Eller Atwood made the tail surfaces with bamboo edging, covered with India silk tissue paper, slightly sprayed with amyl acetate.

The propeller and spinner are made in a single unit, from a balsa block 7½"x12"x10", with low-pitch (about 11 inches). It is hung with a steel wire shaft to the fuselage by means of a sheet metal strip ¼"x1½". The other end of the motor is attached to the tail-skid wire with an S-hook. The motor may be wound with a gear-winder from the rear. There is no motor-stick, as customarily used in commercial-looking flying model airplanes.

The tapered cantilever wing is built on one main spar of balsa ½"x3"x3" with 3 degrees dihedral. The airfoil is a hi-lift Clark-V combination speed with lift, especially designed for this airplane. Twelve such ribs and two flat balsa wing tips, with India silk tissue paper covering, complete this wing. The wing goes through the fuselage, and is held in place with rubber.

The wheels are scaled and made of pine. This puts the necessary weight in front to balance up the model.

A cowl, designed by the N. A. C. A., is exactly the type used on the original airplane, and an increase of speed is obtained in the scale model also. From 15 to 20 miles an hour is claimed for the increase of speed due to this cowl on Lockheed monoplanes.

Ten strands of ¼-inch flat para rubber, 21 inches long, is the "power-plant." A flight of 75 feet is obtained from 100 turns in this motor, including a standing take-off. With a maximum number of 500 turns with a gear-winder, this scale model will fly from 300 to 500 feet. It takes off and alights perfectly, as if a skilled pilot were at the controls.

William painted this model red and silver—red for the front end of the fuselage, spinner and wing-tips, and silver for the propeller blades and rear two-thirds of the fuselage. Red lacquer and aluminum paint were applied with a small brush.



William E. Atwood of Riverside, Calif., With His Model "Low-Wing Model Lockheed Monoplane."

"Big Ben" of Westminster

BIG BEN, the wonderful bell in the Clock Tower at Westminster, London, is becoming still more widely known by a second from the correct time. As a matter of fact the average inaccuracy does not amount to more than three seconds per cent of the day of the year. The clockmaker certainly knew his job.

The clock runs eight and a half days, requiring about 20 minutes for winding each week, while the striking apparatus is wound by two men three times a week, taking five hours to wind. It is strange, but no better way than winding by hand has yet been discovered. Another curious thing is that, although electricity has made such advances, the clock face is still lit by gas jets, taking five hours to replace the gas. The clock is placed behind its opalescent face, and which give a certain amount of warmth to the works. Here, again, work is done by hand, a man having to ascend the tower for the purpose of lighting the jets. A passage runs between the clock and its faces to allow a man to walk round inside.

The bell—Big Ben—has been ringing since 1858, and how few, when it was hung, could have imagined it would be heard as far away as it is today! It is inscribed with the words:

"So hour by hour
By Thon my gude,
That by Thy power
No day may slide."

Big Ben, therefore, like many other famous bells, has its message to ring out to the people.

There is one other thing about the tower itself which is of special interest. A 2400-candle power gas lantern is placed still higher than the clock, and is only lit when Parliament is sitting. Like the jets behind the clock's face, it, too, is lit by hand, a man having to climb all the way up the tower to do it.

Big Ben serves the Nation loyally and well, and, like all true servants, is given a very warm place in the Nation's heart.

On returning to camp I found the goose we had bagged roasting over a wood fire. Abdel Gader had tried his hand at fishing during the morning in preparation for the evening meal, but had not been successful, so I determined to do what I could in that direction. The early part of the afternoon was very warm, but after tea I got out my line and clambered down a steep bank to the edge of a deep pool and waited. It was dusk before I caught my fish—an ugly, whiskered (but delicious!) mud-fish which was soon ready for the table.

Dining in the cool air beneath a nearly full moon, far from civilization, was a strange way of celebrating Christmas night, but one, nevertheless, that had a most decided charm of its own. R. B. E.

The Mail Bag

Utica, New York

Dear Editor: I have just returned from a Christian Science Lecture, which I enjoyed very much, and I received a copy of the Monitor. I glanced it over and my eyes happened to spy the Children's Corner. It certainly was a pleasure to read the letters from boys and girls all over the world. I should like very much to join the Mail Bag and exchange letters with other girls. I am 19 years old. Betty J.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor: When I was given a Monitor to read for the first time, the first thing I turned to was the Children's Page. Of all the interesting things there, I was most interested in the Mail Bag. It seemed to me such a lovely idea. Very soon afterward I wrote in answer to two letters and only yesterday, to my joy, I received a reply from one of the girls in South Africa. I was never so thrilled as when I received that letter and now I have a new friend, thanks to you and the Mail Bag.

I'd love to make new friends through the Mail Bag and should like to hear from girls 15 to 18 years of age. I'd especially like my correspondents to be distributed over all parts of the world, but should all who want to write to me happen to be in one country, I'll be glad to answer every letter anyhow. Dorothy M.

Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Editor: I want to thank you for my Mail Bag friends. It is very nice to have the opportunity to correspond with other boys in different parts of the world. I find the Monitors always full of interesting government articles, etc., for my civics class. We have organized a civics club, "The Young Citizens' Club," through which we intend to make a study of different government problems, and also of such leaders as Mussolini, Premier MacDonald and other important government officials.

I saw an editorial in the Monitor several weeks ago. It was about a Christmas collecting. An autograph collector had wanted the autograph of George Bernard Shaw, so he wrote a letter to him something like this, "We have a new pig at our house and want to name it George Bernard Shaw. Do you mind?"

Do you back me the reply, "I certainly do. (Signed) George Bernard Shaw." In that way the collector got his autograph. I thought that it was very amusing.

Some time ago I wrote a letter to Rodolf B. of Detroit, Michigan, a Mail Bag friend of mine. Several days later the letter came back, and I knew that it was the address that I wrote to me again. I will start corresponding with him again. I welcome letters from all boys from any countries. I am 13 years old. Raymond F.

Redhill, Surrey, England

Dear Editor: I am writing to you this letter to express my appreciation and thanks. I think the Monitor an excellent paper because it allows us to write to friends of different countries. I now

The following would like to receive letters:

Marjorie L. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Foreign countries.
Winifred (12), Spenserport, N. Y.—From western states or abroad.
Evelyn (14), St. Louis, Mo.—Especially from Holland, Spain, Italy and China.
Peggy R. (14), South Coventry, Conn.—Especially from Norway or Sweden.
Anita (15), Detroit, Mich.—Correspond in French.
Maxine N. (17), Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Exchange stamps.
Mary H. (20), Lawton, Okla.
Jean P. West Newton, Mass.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be enclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the letters are forwarded to their destinations, but will not give the name and address of the sender should also be enclosed.

2. Letters to be sent to 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 3 cents to most other countries. (2 cents extra for postage.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States include stamps of sufficient value to pay for the letter to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

TESSIE

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THE HOME FORUM

A Home in Utopia

IT HAS been a favorite recreation of wise men, from the time of Plato to that of William Morris, to imagine and describe what they have considered perfect arrangements of society or ideal commonwealths. This has been at least an innocent occupation of their learned leisure; in such acknowledged classics as Plato's *Republic*, Utopia, Compostella, the City of the Sun, Bacon's *New Atlantis*, Morris's *News from Nowhere*, Butler's *Erewhon*, and Bellamy's *Looking Backward*—not to mention the numerous postulations of Mr. H. G. Wells—it has produced much agreeable and even edifying literature; but what one seeks vainly in all this fanciful construction of perfect societies is any evidence that it has ever affected a real society in the slightest degree. Utopia has always lain too far outside the region of what is called practical politics for legislative bodies even to aspire in its direction, and the individual man and woman has never known how to anchor the dream to our solid earth.

Seeing that the greatly wise men of these two thousand years have thus so signally failed, it may not be unreasonable for one whose wisdom is of a far less godlike order to make a modest criticism and proposal. It has occurred to me, then, that these audacious dreamers have had so little practical effect chiefly because they have gone to work at the wrong end of their problem. What they suggest, one and all, is a radical and sudden transforming of society based upon sweeping legislation. In this they forget that effective legislation is always the recording of a transformation already in process in human feelings and opinions; it is an effect and not a cause; it follows, but cannot lead. For this reason, the sensible builder of an actual Utopia will begin to work, as it seems to me, not upon the roof of his new social structure but at the very foundation.

Can there be any doubt as to where this foundation of all our social and political hopes must be laid? In the high noon of summer, perhaps, we may not be quite sure, but when snow begins to fly in the darkness, gathers early about our clustered houses and the north wind sings again in the chimney, then we have no longer the slightest uncertainty; we know that our only chance of building a perfect or even a better society begins in the home.

How strange it is that even Sir Thomas More—an Englishman, and therefore certainly a home-lover—should have forgotten this basic fact! The homes described in his *Utopia* are intolerable public places, less domestic than a well-conducted hotel; they are regulated by law rather than by refined instinct, and in sheer defiance of some of the deepest impulses of human hearts. Plato himself, a man of vastly greater intellect than More, simply ignores the home, and Compostella minimizes its influence as much as he is able. Here is a situation that almost makes one despair of wise men and that urges one to try what can be done by mere common sense.

When I come to write my own book about the ideal commonwealth I shall devote my first chapter to a description of the Utopian home. For I shall be convinced, as I now am, that no scheme of social and political improvement that I or any other dreamer can construct without the slightest avail unless the human materials for its actualization are forthcoming, and I shall know that these materials can be provided not by schools, however ably conducted and admirably equipped, but only by homes. I shall not expect to secure justice in my Utopian society unless it is found implicit and deeply rooted in my Utopian homes. I shall not expect my Utopians to absorb courage or temperance or gentleness or courtesy, or any other of the traits that constitute civilized men and women, from their statute books and codes of public law. I shall not expect wisdom or refinement or nobility to be taught in courses of public instruction supported by public funds. For all these things—and that is to say for all that is essential to the making and maintaining of Utopian society—I shall look to the homes of the people themselves. In these will be concentrated and from these will be disseminated the best qualities my people possess. These will be my power-plants, my seed-plots, my bed-rock foundations. By the help of these I shall hope to avoid the idle theory-spinning of my predecessors and get something done.

Although the later and subsidiary chapters of my book on the perfect society are as yet only faintly sketched, I have already made progress, in thought and imagination at least, on the first and most important chapter of all. I can see clearly the perfect home in Utopia.

The dwelling house is not situated—I must say at once—in an apartment house or on any highway, but stands far back from the road, islanded in the quietude of a garden, by many rustling trees. There is a sound of water running somewhere near, although the season is midwinter and snow gleams faintly under sheltering pines. The house that stands on the knoll is a simple one, built for endurance and strength and sober dignity, ample in size but without ostentation, I see it standing there in the late twilight. There are candles burning in the windows as the night comes on.

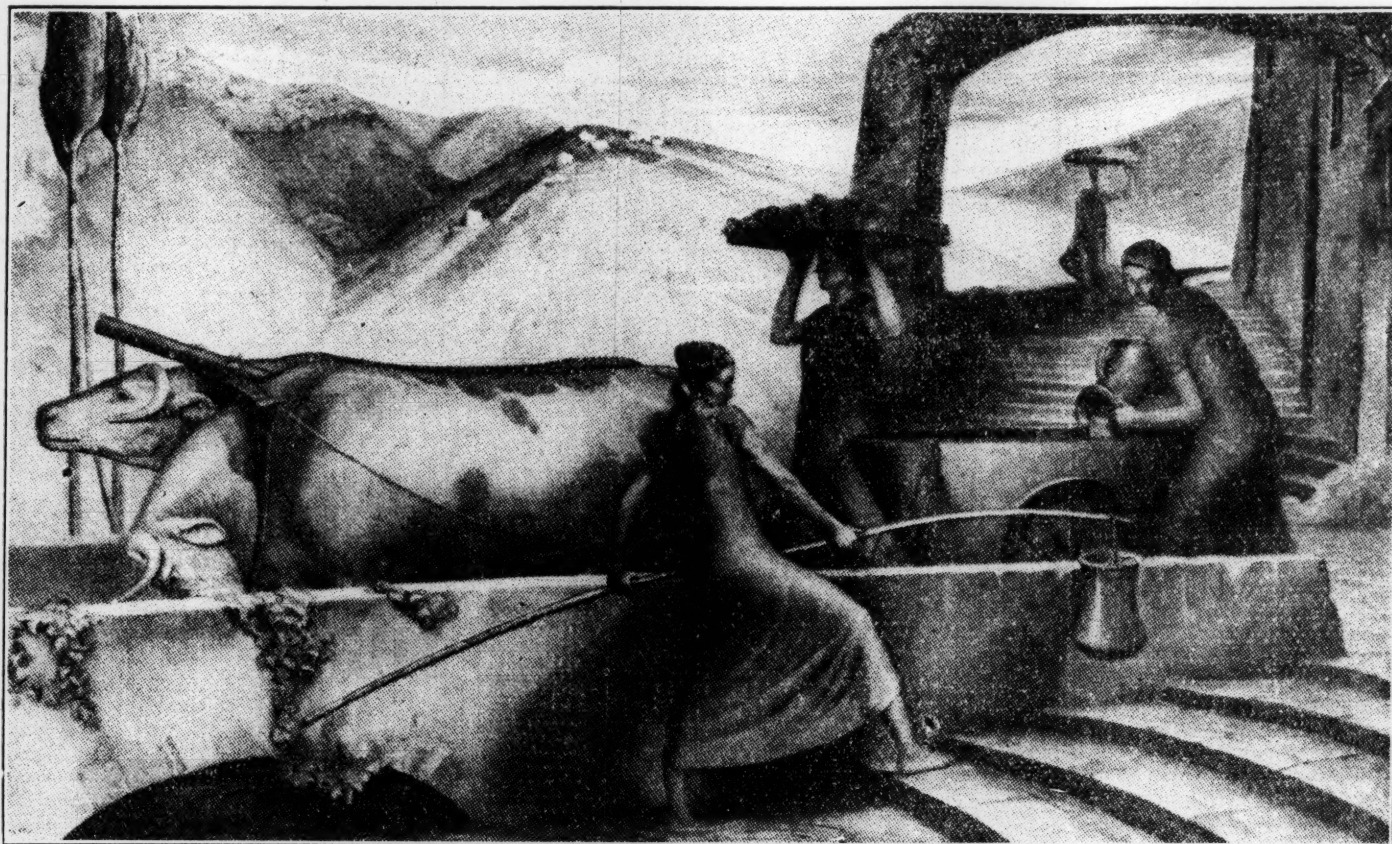
A home may be described most accurately and swiftly by saying, first what things it shuts out, and then what things it shuts in. This home of my imagining shuts out all the noise and the unhelpful turmoil of the outside world, all the violence. There are thoughts that cannot cross its threshold and there are purposes that shrink back even from its guardian ring of trees. There are joys that cannot endure amid the noisy and night-long music that the rushing water sings. But this home shuts in a blessed quietness. It incloses firelight and laughter and song and friends. It is a core of warmth and peace not only to those who dwell there but even to those who merely see it from far away. In a world that slips and changes continually, it is a shining peg driven down, and wherever those who have known it may be, their thoughts are strengthened and secured by its stability, and they know with a deep gladness that this one place stands sure. The children of this house are taught not so much by precept as by steady examples of comely and beautiful conduct. They are shaped by surroundings that assume deference and delicacy as axiomatic. There is a subtle atmosphere in this home far more persuasive than doctrine, more exalting than exhortation, more healing than precept. Here the child finds courtesy and deference to himself and so learns to extend it to others. Here he finds humor and delight, so that he comes to expect these high qualities in all about him and to exemplify them in himself. Simplicity, frankness, mutual respect, and a keen sense of relative values—these and all the other traits to be found in high civilization are as it were in the very air he breathes. They are inculcated without the slightest formalism, they are taken for granted, and thus they are taught to him forever as no school could possibly teach them.

Now it seems to me quite evident that no such home as this could ever have come into existence by chance. It is certainly and almost obviously a product of art, requiring long and patient planning, long preparation, unremitting effort. A finely educated sense of relative values has gone to its making, a sense of order and of fitness, a sense of beauty, a whole theory of culture. Indeed, it seems to me that the production of such a home is a severer test of character and wisdom and intelligence than the successful management of a social or political machine and that home making is a more difficult task than state-building. And this also seems quite clear: that so fine a thing as my imagined home in Utopia could not possibly have been made by one individual. It must be a product of collaboration. Two persons at least must have worked together, and with unanimity, toward a common imagined goal, dear to them both—yes, dear beyond almost any other thing—in order to produce such a thing. They must have been each other, though not necessarily in so many words: "Whatever else we may fail at, we shall not fail in this. Whatever it may cost in devotion, in time, in patience, in deference, in abnegation, we shall make this home according to our ideal. This shall be our masterpiece and our justification. By this means chiefly we shall do our service to the world, for the world is nothing without homes."

Very difficult the making of such an ideal home certainly is—so difficult that one may reasonably estimate its cost as exactly equal to his or her total strength and treasure—but the task demands no more of any one than all he has. Already, though we are still far away from any Utopia, we know of too many homes that approach this ideal standard to regard the making of such a home impossible to human powers.

The spires of the San Juan ranges had exercised a powerful fascination upon me from the moment I first beheld them from far to the eastward, in scaling the savage arêtes of Sierra Blanca. The spell became more fixed when, after a year's interval, emerging from the cañon of the Gunnison, I saw their snowy summits piercing the blue sky only a score of miles to the southward. It was at its maximum, as leaving the main transcontinental line at Montrose, our little train sped directly toward them, giving us constant views, now, on the left, of the castellated ridges of mighty Uncompahgre, now, on the right, of the great peaks about Ouray, culminating in Mount Sneffels, whose form was barely traceable through the smoky haze that seemed to magnify its altitude. As at length we drew near the mingling town that boasts the most remarkable site in the land, the early darkness of a September night had fallen, and we could see nothing of the grand scenery about us; but we knew that far above the glimmering lights which shone from the camps of the miners on the hillsides the great peaks were waiting.

The day following, we were off early, riding up the Sneffels Toll road, through a magnificent cañon above a roaring brook. All along our morning's ride were beautiful views of peaks and valleys. The road is well built, and the side of the mountain high up on their flanks. After riding about, two hours, the way turns to the right and high above us, blocking the end of the valley, we saw Stony Peak, a beautiful diorite mountain: we little dreamed that they should reach a point beyond it that day. Its solid, rocky slopes give it the appearance of a greater altitude than it really attains.



A Rest Beside the Well. From a Painting by Claudius Foreau.

Bergen Contrasts

Bergen is a picturesque and interesting city. It lies on a hilly peninsula, its land on the north by the Vagen and the Byfjord, and on the south-west and south by Lunegardsvann and the Pudeffjord. Built on seven hills and irregularly laid out, it presents from the harbor an aspect both picturesque and medieval. The houses and warehouses extend round the harbour, some built of stone or brick, others of timber, often a couple of hundred years old, painted white, green, or brown. In no other town, perhaps, except Bremen and Hamburg, have the ancient traditions and customs been thus handed down naturally and spontaneously, grafting themselves upon, and welding themselves with, the exigencies and the growth of modern life and commerce. Bergen is a city of contrasts. Indeed, perhaps, it is this which gives it its peculiar charm. Wholly unpretentious, it is full of beauty and interest to those who know how to see, and listen to the voice of the past. From the Tyskebryggen or from the Faestningsbryggen, looking across the Vagen, or peering down through the narrow valley leading from the Strandgate to the quay, one catches glimpses of a confused melee of shipping, framed, as it were, by the narrow sides of the alley, the huge funnels of the transatlantic rising up behind the spars and the rigging of tramp ships, or the square sail and high prow of the "jekter".

Originally of wooden piles, the German quay was in 1900 replaced by a stone quay, and many of the timber girds of the Hansas were replaced by stone warehouses. This quarter still preserves, however, the atmosphere of ancient times with its maze of narrow streets leading down to the quay. The view across the harbour with its varicoloured shipping, and the Mariakirken at the end of the Bergarden, situated on a slight slope and surrounded by trees, still savours of the Middle Ages. The quaint old church with the towers in the orthodox German style, erected in the twelfth century and enlarged in the thirteenth, was in 1768, church from about 1400 to 1768. It presents a curious combination of styles, the nave being Romanesque, the choir Gothic and the pulpit and altar of the seventeenth century. . . . The flower market is held once a week—a pretty and picturesque sight—the flower pots being ranged round in portable greenhouses, and giving the open space quite a gay appearance. Bergen is very rich in flowers, on account of its mild and humid climate, much resembling that of the west coast of Scotland. . . . The population of Bergen is extremely vigorous and sociable. The apertures of the motto, "Live and let live," is singularly applicable to the Bergenses, who in their finer instincts are worthy of a more southern race.—From "The Fjords and Folk of Norway," by SAMUEL J. BECKETT.

He Made This Screen

not of silver nor of coral, but of weather-beaten laurel.

Here, he introduced a sea uniform like tapestry;

I, e. a fig-tree; there, a face; there, a dragon circling space—

designating here, a bower; there, a pointed passion-flower.

—MARIANNE MOORE, in *Poetry*.

The Spires of the San Juan Ranges

About noon we reached the "Yankee Boy" camp, which consists of two very pretty log-cabins near the stream. Here Dr. Endlich rested for a short while, to direct the work of some miners who were about to open a shaft. We were not long delayed, however, but continued on and up, and about an hour we reached timber line, and at one-fifteen the summit of Treasury Hill (elevation twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-five feet)—a grassy alp from whose top is obtained splendid panoramic views of the enclosing snow-peaks. These snow-caps occupy nearly three hundred degrees of the horizon, and at the observer's back is the dark wall of the Sneffels group. We spent much time in taking photographs, securing sixteen pictures; six of these represent the panoramic view.

Treasury Hill is well suited for the location of a mountain inn. It is easy of access, for a good road could be built to the summit; there is plenty of water to be found, for the turf is springs. The region is very attractive. The many unnamed peaks are marked by a grace and beauty all peculiar to themselves. . . . Looking to the south of Treasury Hill, one sees a grand peak which towers up from a placid glacial lakelet. Sweeping down from near the summit come great ridges of sand and debris which seem to show the path of an ancient glacier. The lake is in a deep hollow, and is a wild spot. Rising above it on the west are the serrated ridges of Sneffels. When the waters are calm these pinnacles are mirrored in the lake, and the effect is beautiful. One of the finest photographs which I ever obtained in the Rockies was secured at this place.—From "The Land of the Cliff-Dwellers," by FREDERICK H. CHAPIN.

Peeps at its likeness in the molten mass below—A stream, by magic alchemy transformed from gray to gold—And glimpsed through vistas of gray tree trunks gnarled and old.

Refrain

And the gleaming green on the wild drake seen
As he wakes from his peaceful rest
Shines as glinting gold for a warrior bold
As he starts on his daily quest.

A giant pine rears stately crest against the gold and gray
As limned by master hand against the porch of day
Where azure curtains drawn with golden bands athwart the morn
Reveal the splendor of the golden monarch born.

Refrain

And the wild ducks rest on the water's breast
Where the river is turned to gold,
And they search with zest, on their daily quest,
As they fly over stream or wold.

FLORENCE A. HOUELETTE.

December Morning by the River

A rifted cloud of gray through which a golden sun aglow
Peeps at its likeness in the molten mass below—
A stream, by magic alchemy transformed from gray to gold—
And glimpsed through vistas of gray tree trunks gnarled and old.

Refrain

And the gleaming green on the wild drake seen
As he wakes from his peaceful rest
Shines as glinting gold for a warrior bold
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Copley Exemplified Beauty

In his treatment of materials and his arrangements of draperies, Copley was especially happy. His women, veritable grandes dames whether living in England or in America, are habited in genuine satins, brocades, and laces, which they wear with a dignity that becomes their high estate. . . . Unlike most young artists, Copley, in consequence of his rapid success, and perhaps through the generosity of his father-in-law, was able to cultivate his taste for elegant surroundings. John Trumbull, who visited the artist in his home in 1772, wrote: "His house was on the Common, where Mr. Sears's elegant granite palazzo now stands. A mutual friend of Mr. Copley and my brother, Mr. James Lovell, went with us to introduce us. We found Mr. Copley dressed to receive a party of friends at dinner. I remember his dress and appearance—an elegant-looking man, dressed in a fine maroon cloth with silk buttons—this was dazzling to the unpracticed eye!—But his paintings, the first I had ever seen deserving the name, riveted, absorbed, my attention, and renewed all my desire to enter upon such a pursuit."

Copley may have derived his love for rich colors, and handsome appointments from some English ancestor, or perhaps he owed these tastes to some French strain in his blood. There was little in the New England life of that day to encourage a love of beauty or grace, yet this hard-working, painstaking artist, in this uncongenial atmosphere, developed a sense of his nature that turned to the beautiful as flowers turn towards the sun. . . . Of her grandfather's inborn love of beauty in dress and surroundings Mrs. Amory writes: "It seemed as if the eye of the master delighted to dwell on the rich draperies and soft laces he so well knew how to bring out on his canvas, and which he thoroughly studied in all their combinations and arrangements. The beautiful costumes which we admire to-day in some of the stately portraits of our grandmothers' times were the result of his combined taste and study. . . . The hair, ornamented in harmony with the full dress of the period; the all of lace, shading the roundness and curve of the arm, were perhaps unimportant details in the self, but conducting by their nice adjustment to the harmonious effect of the composition. Added to these, he delighted to place his subject among kindred scenes; sometimes we catch a glimpse in the distance of garden

or mansion, or at others of the fountain and the grove, the squirrel, that favorite of his brush;—the bird, and the sparrow—all treated with equal grace and felicity. His male portraits have a severe dignity and gravity, as becometh the sex. Happily for his taste, rich and brilliant velvets, satins and embroidery, pointed lace cuffs and frills, had not in his day been forced to yield to broad cloth and beaver."—From "Heirlooms in Miniature," by ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.

Taking the King's Photograph

Many years ago an enterprising newspaper, inspired by the fact that the King was staying at a local magnate's mansion, dispatched its own photographer to the neighbourhood with orders to obtain, by hook or crook, what journalists call an "exclusive" photograph of His Majesty on the spot. The photographer was an inoffensive pleasant little man, in his private relations lamb-like; but where his art was concerned, a lion. For a photograph, he would dare anything. . . . Arrived at the place, the photographer learned from a servant that the King was walking alone in the grounds: access to which was of course denied. But the artist in him was aroused. He climbed a high wall; he crawled along a projecting bough. Then the fortune which proverbially favours the brave remembered her humble son: the King passed immediately below him when he had been but a few minutes in the tree, and he "snapped" him. The click startled King George, who looked up. "What are you doing there?" he asked. "Taking your photograph," replied the preoccupied artist. "Come down," commanded the King. The photographer descended gingerly. The King asked him where he came from and how he got into the tree, examined his camera with some attention, and listened gravely to his enthusiastic explanation; and then suddenly "Have you had your lunch?"

"No, sir," said the artist. "Then you'd better come and have some," said King George, who looked up. "What are you doing there?" he asked. "Taking your photograph," replied the preoccupied artist. "Come down," commanded the King. The photographer descended gingerly. The King asked him where he came from and how he got into the tree, examined his camera with some attention, and listened gravely to his enthusiastic explanation; and then suddenly "Have you had your lunch?"

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Life More Abundant

WHAT is life and how to live are questions which occupy much thought, and none can deny that they are questions of paramount importance. Many theories are propounded, advocating different methods for right and healthy living. Indeed, health is so necessary to any accomplishment or sustained activity that its loss or impairment is rightly regarded as a great calamity, often putting the one thus afflicted outside the usual endeavors of this workaday world.

Many theories, therefore, for regaining and maintaining health have come and gone, and still the search goes on. The unstable foundation of most of these is seen from the fact that something at one time supposed to be most inimical to health is later considered indispensable to it or vice versa. What is called vitality is looked upon as a very valuable asset. Vitality is, however, generally supposed to be a personal attribute, not something which to any great extent may be cultivated, strengthened, and increased.

As one of the fundamental purposes of his God-appointed mission, Christ Jesus announced the following fact: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." How disastrously has this truth been disregarded in the effort to maintain health! Why should this be, since, in the Christian world at least, Christ Jesus has been rightfully regarded as the greatest teacher of all time? It is because, on the one hand, health has been mistakenly supposed to be inherent in a physical, destructible body, rather than in the immortal, indestructible divine Mind, which is God. And, on the other hand, Christ Jesus' teachings have generally been supposed to apply to moral conduct only, in spite of his examples of physical healing, as set forth in the Gospels. His whole purpose and effort were to show by precept and proof the glorious heritage which he brings to us as God's children. In all his statements about life, he declared it to be, not something fluctuating and uncertain, to be alternately clutched at and despaired of, but an everlasting, always present, always available quality of God, who is infinite divine Life. "And this is life eternal," said Jesus, "that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Eternal life, then, consists not only in knowing God, but also in knowing His Son.

What a blessed thing it is to learn that each of God's children has limitless life by reflection, and that, as one understands with gratitude the great love of God which is always at hand, he will by degrees prove his dominion over all that is unlike the nature of God, divine Love.

In her poem "Love" (Poems, p. 7) Mrs. Eddy writes,

"Thou to whose power our hope we give,
Free us from human strife.
For Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life."

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and in understanding what constitutes the individuality of each one of us as the child of God.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, published in 1875, has given a world-wide impetus to the search after God, which the hungry human heart must carry on until it is satisfied; and Christian Science is pointing the searcher to the sure way of fulfillment, which the Psalmist indicated in those beautiful words: "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." In the aforementioned textbook, in describing the teachings of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 113), "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love."

The Apostle John declares that "God is love," and this statement is corroborated and emphasized in Christian Science. Therefore, to attain any lasting degree of vitality, men must understand that since God is Love, omnipotent and omnipresent, there is no place for any sense of hatred or strife. It is necessary and joyously possible to realize the truth that God is Love, and that man, His beloved child, reflects Love even in those phases of his existence, that life becomes indeed an expression of abounding vitality.

It must be clearly seen, however, that vitality has really nothing whatever to do with any physical structure or organism. It is this unfortunate material belief which has seemed to make vitality so intermittent and so easily lost. Certainly if it were inherent in the body, vitality would be finite. The body is controlled by thought. Of itself it is senseless, inert. This, however, has not as yet been conceded by the majority, and is only partially admitted by the schools. But the trend in that direction is becoming more and more marked.

We have all known persons of apparently frail physique who have accomplished things not explainable from the physical standpoint of strength and endurance. This was due to the spirit which animated their righteous endeavors and endured them with power for their tasks. The Bible tells us that God is Spirit, and so it must have been the spirit of Love, God, which sustained them, and which always does sustain all right service.

What a blessed thing it is to learn that each of God's children has limitless life by reflection, and that, as one understands with gratitude the great love of God which is always at hand, he will by degrees prove his dominion over all that is unlike the nature of God, divine Love.

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Table with 2 columns: Money Market Item and Price. Includes entries like Call loans, Federal Reserve Bank, etc.

Clearing House Figures

Table with 2 columns: Clearing House Item and Amount. Includes entries like Exchanges, Federal Reserve Bank, etc.

Acceptance Market

Table with 2 columns: Acceptance Market Item and Price. Includes entries like 30 days, 60 days, etc.

Leading Central Bank Rates

Table with 2 columns: Leading Central Bank Item and Rate. Includes entries like The Federal Reserve Bank, etc.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Table with 2 columns: Foreign Exchange Item and Rate. Includes entries like London, Paris, etc.

Domestic Bonds

Table with 2 columns: Domestic Bond Item and Price. Includes entries like 4 1/2% U.S. Govt, etc.

Chicago Stocks

Table with 2 columns: Chicago Stock Item and Price. Includes entries like Wheat, Corn, etc.

Public Utility Earnings

Table with 2 columns: Public Utility Item and Earnings. Includes entries like Edison, etc.

Chicago Surface Lines

Table with 2 columns: Chicago Surface Item and Earnings. Includes entries like Chicago Surface Lines, etc.

Bank of France

Table with 2 columns: Bank of France Item and Earnings. Includes entries like Bank of France, etc.

New Stock Exchange Ruling

Members of the New York Stock Exchange are forbidden by a ruling of the committee of exchange to sell securities in the market when the exchange is closed, except when the securities are sold to a new customer.

Bank of England

Table with 2 columns: Bank of England Item and Earnings. Includes entries like Bank of England, etc.

GOES INTO RECEIVERSHIP

NEW YORK (AP)—International Commercial Engineering Corporation passed today into the hands of a temporary receiver under the supervision of the United States District Court in New York.

DOMINION STORES, LTD.

Sales of Dominion Stores, Ltd., for the five weeks ended Nov. 29, 1929, totaled \$2,100,000, compared with \$2,225,000 in the same period of 1928, an increase of 7.9 percent.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Connecticut STAMFORD <i>(Continued)</i> TOYLAND Will Open November 9 at 25 BANK STREET <i>The O. Miller Co.</i> Tel. 71 Atlantic Square  L. Spelke & Son 419 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN. Telephone 1672 French Millinery Shop CREATORS Exclusive Sportswear 459 MAIN STREET, Stamford, Conn. RUTH ALEXANDER PROSPECT and FOREST STS. The Shop That Combines Fashion With the Individual Requirements. FROCKS, MILLINERY, GOWNS Tel. 3-2111 WATERBURY CHRISTMAS STOCKS ARE NOW READY Most of your Gift Problems can be easily solved from the hundreds of pretty, use- ful gift things you will find in our big assortments. SHOP EARLY For Greater Comfort and Better Selections Grieve, Bisset & Holland WATERBURY, CONN.	New York ALBANY <i>(Continued)</i> The New Gift House on the Third Floor furnishes hundreds of sug- gestions for the wise early Christmas Shopper. Whitney's ALBANY, N. Y. GIFT SUGGESTIONS FOR MEN Mufflers—Neckties Shirts—Leather Jackets Billfolds—Umbrellas BOYCE & MILWAIN 66-68 STATE STREET McManus & Riley 49-51 State Street On Giving a Man Something to Wear APPROPRIATE GIFTS for the HOLIDAYS Neckwear Pajamas Shirts Hosiery Lounge Wear Accessories Slippers Handkerchiefs Gloves Mufflers Golf Attire Jewelry BANK by MAIL— Over 13,000 of our 50,000 depositors, living in towns and villages where there are no savings banks, enjoy the safety, protection and big interest this old Mutual Savings Bank can give them on their savings. Send for booklet on Banking by Mail 4 1/2% Start saving and be inde- pendent—\$1.00 will open an account. Compounded Quarterly The National Savings Bank 70-72 State Street, Albany, N. Y.	New York BINGHAMTON Hampton Restaurant The Home of Delicious Foods Business Men's Lunch, 35c A Specialty, Steak Dinners, 50c OPEN DAY AND NIGHT 136 COURT STREET Phone Bng. 3114 BRONXVILLE WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY Quality Coal Tuckahoe, N. Y. 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One Minute

Biographies.



Who: DANIEL ELZEVR.
Where: Holland.
When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: The last important member of a famous family of Dutch printers. His story cannot be detached from that of the House of Elzevir with which he was connected. The original Louis Elzevir was a native of Louvain and was engaged there as a binder, when his openly professed Protestantism forced him to seek refuge in Holland. At Leyden he set himself up as a bookbinder and bookseller, in proximity to the University. Louis had five sons, of whom Bonaventure took over the business in 1608, later inviting into partnership a son of another of the Elzevir brothers. While that partnership continued were issued the majority of editions for which the House became famous. Daniel, whose portrait is here presented, was the son of Bonaventure, and with his passing in 1680 passed to the celebrated House of Elzevir.

In all some 1608 books are believed to have issued from the Elzevir presses. The House was known rather for its publishing and distribution than for any distinction of format. To the Elzevirs workmanship was of secondary importance. The Plantin press having stimulated a demand for books by the masses, it was the task of the Elzevirs to supply this demand and at reasonable cost. The chief celebrity of the firm rests upon the collection of French authors, writing upon history and politics, whose works were issued as Petites Republiques; but there was also a series of French-Italian classics and two editions of the New Testament in Greek, of which that of 1633 is most coveted by collectors. The books were usually small and remarkable for simple beauty of paper and of design, and for their effect and for their clearness and regularity of type. In the main, the success of the Elzevirs was commercial rather than artistic.

A Word a Day

Atom

An "atom," as generally conceived, is the smallest particle of an element, the word coming to us from the Greek atomos (atomos), an indivisible particle, a combination of (a), the negative prefix, and tomo (to cut), second grade of telvav (temein), "to divide, cut."

According to comparatively recent announcements, however, the atom appears to be a complex system whose component parts are in rapid orbital motion, virtually an assemblage of force. (It would seem that the more matter is investigated, the less it becomes.) Thomson states that an "atom" of an element represents a stable arrangement of a number of electrons, and that a disturbing force results in the expulsion of electrons and the formation of a new stable arrangement, that is, an atom of another element of a lower atomic weight. And on and on we might be led, but never with a reasonable explanation of the start of it all.

At-om is accented on the first syllable. Sound a as in um, o as u in circus.

"An atom may be a molecule (the smallest particle which retains identity with the mass it constitutes), when considering some basic elements, but in dealing with compounds, several atoms are required to constitute a molecule."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Sd

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A Viennese architect has invented a one-room apartment in which the one room does duty for four. Now if he can get the whole thing up behind a door, he'll approximate American efficiency.

Humorist: A correspondent in a contemporary wants to know how the custom of house-to-house carol singing originated. We don't see that it matters; it is far too late to do anything about it now.

Detroit Free Press: The attendance at major football games suggests that bigger votes would be gotten out if elections were held in stadiums and admission charged.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "Do you want a car that will help you to see the world?" asks an ad. We sure do. But what kind of car is it that dissolves the billboard advertising?

Life: You can put the weather stripping around your windows yourself simply by hiring an experienced workman to help you and then staying out of his way.

Los Angeles Times: Peanuts and potatoes have been grown on a single vine in Oklahoma. Maybe the idea is to conserve space and make room for the oil wells.

Pittsburgh Patriot: A Harvard astronomer has measured an electron less than a millionth of an inch in size. What he means is a parking place.

Great Bend Tribune: It's all right, but it does look funny to see a farmer in overalls shoot out his arm to look at his wrist watch.

Kenosha News: Making highways, 40 feet wide wouldn't change things much, except that buses would expand to 48 feet.

LYNN Item: There's no need to worry about the weather. There will be lots more.

A Quotation for Today

*Why thus longing, thus forever sighing
For the far-off, unattained, and dim,
While the beautiful all round thee lying
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn?*
—HARRIET WINSLOW SEWALL

Odds and Ends

Territory Currencies

While American money is the only legal tender in practically all of the American territories, the Philippine Islands have a currency of their own, the unit being the peso, while in the Virgin Islands is, in addition to the United States currency, Danish currency is declared to be legal tender until 1934.

George I

When George I ascended the English throne, he knew no English; and as his Prime Minister, Walpole, knew no German, Latin was chosen as the medium of intercourse.

French Canadians

The French Canadians are the descendants of French emigrants, who left their country between 1640 and 1680. After the latter date further emigration was forbidden by Louis XIV.

Champion Typists

The world's typewriting champions are George Hossfield and Chester Soucek. At the international typewriting meet held last summer in Toronto the former won the professionals' contest by setting a new world record of 135 words a minute, while the latter won the amateur title with a speed of 118 words a minute.

"Pistole"

The current French-Canadian word for a "dollar" is still a "pistole," an ancient French coin, formerly worth 10 francs, today still nominally used in some parts of France in buying and selling horses.

French and Flemish

The dividing line of the French and Flemish language in Belgium has hardly changed a mile in 1000 years. One town, Enghien, in the Province of Hainaut, is entirely bilingual.

The Children's Corner

Grandma Jolly Has a Treat for the Grandchildren

Grandpa Jolly had six hired men. They went to bed when the clock struck ten. They all got up when the clock struck four. And went to work at the nearest chore. Their overalls and their jumpers, too. Were all of the color called "baby blue." This is the song the hired men sing. When out of their beds each morn they sprang:

"Hurray! Hurray!
For another day
Of milking the cow!
And loading the hay!
Of pushing the plow!
And feeding the hen!
Hurray! Hurray!
For the hired men!"

"WELL! Well! Well!" said Grandma Jolly to Grandpa Jolly, as they sat at breakfast at their farm on Apple Dumpling Road in the village of New Mow Hay, Massachusetts. "I suppose I

must tell those hired men to rake up the leaves."

"I wouldn't do that, Joseph J. Jolly," said Grandma Jolly. "You wouldn't tell the hired men to rake up the leaves, Mrs. Jolly?" said Grandpa. "Now what would you tell those hired men to do this fine fall morning?"

"I would tell them to go to the village," said Grandma Jolly, "and buy two dozen children's size rakes."

And late that afternoon they came back, two by two, each hired man carrying four children's size rakes, and all singing together,

"Hurray! Hurray!
For another day
Of milking the cow!
And loading the hay!
Of pushing the plow!
And feeding the hen!
Hurray! Hurray!
For the hired men!"

When the twenty-four grandchildren came to spend the day with Grandpa and Grandma Jolly, and saw those twenty-four children's size rakes, and all those leaves to rake up, they were the most delighted grandchildren that could possibly be imagined. As Grandma Jolly had foreseen, it was a real treat for them. And when the six hired men saw how happy the grandchildren were raking up the leaves, it made the six hired men happier than if they were raking up the leaves themselves.

Key to Puzzle
Answer to Christmas Box Puzzle:
Football, Candy, Doll, Train, Skates,
Fountain Pen, Monoplane, Blocks.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Hi-m-m! I guess I'm not the only one that's got a "Do Not Open Until Christmas" package!

Joan got one yesterday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Democracy Facing New Trials

EVENTS since the World War have certainly proved that the old simple faith that democracy was the solution for all social and governmental problems was too blindly hopeful. During the last few years democracy has experienced setbacks in several countries, in which public opinion has proved itself incapable of assuming its responsibilities. Even the most progressive thinkers, while convinced that democracy is the best form of government which has yet been contrived, have also become convinced that changes must be made both in its theory and perhaps in its form if it is to survive the strains and solve the problems of the modern world.

In a recent lecture at Cambridge, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts made an interesting analysis of the weaknesses of modern democracy and offered some suggestions about the lines along which it should develop. General Smuts thought that the weakness of modern democracy was the decline in the authority of parliaments and legislatures. The cause of this decline he saw in the universal education of the people with the consequent growth of organizations for political and business propaganda and of the power of the press. This latter, by playing upon popular prejudice and passion, tended to bring about a poorer type of representative and a lower standard of discussion and debate in national legislatures.

General Smuts also pointed out that while the whole world was becoming rapidly integrated by natural science, economics, wireless and the League of Nations, the limit of democratic organization in its ordinary forms has already been reached. It would obviously be impossible, he said, to organize a single parliament for the 1,800,000,000 people of the world, or even for Europe or Pan-America. The United States is probably the largest and most populous country under a single democratic government which the world will see. International organization clearly cannot be based on democracy as it has been known hitherto.

The solution which the General advances is that the electoral method be supplemented by the research method by experts. Democracy must continue to be the primary foundation of government, but unless public opinion receives the benefit of the findings of dispassionate experts as to the facts and possible solutions of the intricate problems of the modern world, democratic government itself might break down. This was the method by which, through the Dawes commission and the Young commission, a solution was found for the reparations problem, a problem which had obviously passed beyond purely political remedy.

Not only, however, is it necessary to supplement the temperate oratory of the party platform or the political convention by really dispassionate examination of matters in dispute, but public opinion in democratic countries itself must come to attach weight to such findings, to see through appeals to selfishness and passion, and to require its representatives to return to those high standards which were the honor and distinction of parliamentary assemblies in their earlier days. In the long run the success of democracy depends upon the people themselves, and the better method will be of no avail unless the people respect it. There is clearly much in what General Smuts recommends. In politics as in business, the day has arrived when disinterested fidelity to truth is the only remedy.

Again, "Freedom of Food"

A EUROPEAN opinion on Mr. Hoover's proposition, that food supplies should be unmoored in time of war, begins to be clarified, it is evident that there must be long discussion before it can commend itself to the world in general.

On the one hand is Mr. Hoover's humanitarian contention that, in the event of conflict, the cruel arm of starvation shall not be used against a civilian population. On the other hand is the observation that it would be difficult in practice to distinguish between civilians and soldiers; whole nations would be engaged, and it might be held to be contrary to the implications of the Kellogg pact to succor belligerents who have violated that pact; since such succor might only serve to prolong war.

Secondly, according to the opponents of Mr. Hoover, it is not easy to determine what is food. There might be endless wrangles, for example, as to whether fats are comestibles or an indispensable article in the manufacture of munitions. The ordinary man may think he knows perfectly well what is food and what is not food, but the legal mentality is capable of throwing almost every kind of food into a doubtful category. Again, it is pointed out that imports of foodstuffs must entail exports; and, therefore, there must be, in the fullest sense, trading relations between a neutral nation and a fighting power.

These arguments are by no means universally accepted in Europe. Germany, which suffered from a blockade, seems favorable to any practical scheme which, taking heed of the difficulties, will prevent a blockade in respect of foodstuffs. Great Britain, though doubtless it believes the last war was won by the exercise of a blockade, does not imagine that the same conditions can arise again; and as a country which is not self-

supporting, and which would be particularly disabled if its imports of foodstuffs were stopped, it would welcome any means of carrying into effect the Hoover proposal. France is frankly skeptical, feeling that regulations, even were they agreed upon, would be inoperative under stress of war.

The real difference is apparently between the League of Nations thought and the Hoover thought. While Mr. Hoover, expressing the general view of the United States, is implacably against the whole notion of sanctions, many sincere partisans of the League hold firmly to the view that it is possible to define an aggressor (though opinions are changing even with regard to the causes of the last war), and if an aggressor is designated by the voice of Europe and of the United States, then total isolation must be its fate. There is another section of political thinkers who, rejecting the assumption that an aggressor can be designated, would simply rank both belligerents as violators of the Kellogg pact, and would withhold from them equally all countenance and support.

It will be seen that Mr. Hoover has raised a number of extremely difficult and debatable questions, on which it would be imprudent to be dogmatic. There is a good deal of clear thinking to be done before these matters can be definitely settled; but in the meantime Mr. Hoover deserves the gratitude of the world for directing serious attention to them.

Lake Diversion Settlement Near

SETTLEMENT of a question involving thirteen states and two nations is brought measurably nearer by the report just made to the United States Supreme Court calling for reduction of Chicago's diversion of water from Lake Michigan. The report, rendered by Charles E. Hughes as special master, is expected to form the basis of a decree by the court which should virtually close an international controversy which in other times and climes might have been left to the adjudication of war.

Canada and the states bordering on the Great Lakes have for years protested Chicago's use of lake water to carry ships and sewage to the Mississippi. They have shown that the lowering of lake levels by this diversion has caused damages amounting to millions of dollars to shipping and water power interests. Canadians have charged that the taking of water broke treaties guaranteeing Canada unimpeded navigation of the Great Lakes and that it would justify the barring of American ships from the St. Lawrence. On the other hand, Chicago has contended that denial of water to it would necessitate the expenditure of at least \$175,000,000 on sewage disposal plants, while states along the Mississippi have argued the necessity of maintaining inland waterway levels with the water from Lake Michigan.

Chicago has been taking 8500 cubic feet per second in addition to water allowed it for domestic use. The report provides for a reduction of 2000 second-feet by July 1, 1930, and for completion of sewage plants which will permit reduction to 1500 second-feet by 1938. This change is expected to satisfy the needs of lake shipping. Canada is not a party to the present suit and may continue its objections on the ground that any diversion injures Canadian hydroelectric interests. That question may have to go to the International Joint Commission which has been so signally successful in composing Canadian-American differences, but with such a good start toward adjustment final agreement should not be difficult.

A Soldier Challenges War

AN ENTIRE column of the London Observer is given to a review of "Commando," a book in which a Boer tells of his experiences in fighting the British. The review is commendatory, but ends with these words:

This book will be adored by boys, and it may be bad for them. When the battle is over, Reitz (the author) says, "I saw the dead runners and other men whom I had shot, and I looked on them with mixed feelings, for although I have never hated the English, a fight is a fight, and while I was sorry for the men, I was proud of my share in the day's work." Now, boys, that is right. Reitz was the proper sort of soldier. We cannot have hysterical soldiers who hesitate to kill another soldier. All the same, here is the effect of a long war; it must make the very finest characters a bit callous. Would you like to feel pride in having killed another boy, perhaps as good as, perhaps better than, yourself? That's the question. Why not have no more wars? You can make it so.

This sounds suspiciously pacifistic. Who wrote it? In "Who's Who" the reviewer's career is partly summarized in this fashion:

Entered army, 1873; served Afghan War, 1878-80 (dispatches twice, medal with two clasps); served Boer War, 1881 (dispatches); ... served South Africa, 1899-1901; ... Chief-of-Staff to Lord Kitchener, 1901-2; ... G. O. C. in-Chief Mediterranean and Inspector-General Oversea Forces, 1910-15; commanded Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 1915; General, 1914.

Many readers will know by this time that the writer who thus sought to stir England's youth to demand "no more wars" was Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. Out of his unparalleled military experience has come this declaration of faith in the possibility of abolishing his own profession.

Take Politics Out of the I. C. C.

A BUSINESS expands and means of transportation increase in number and in scope, so do the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Recognizing these facts, the Railway Business Association, representing manufacturers of all commodities sold to the railroads, recommended at its recent meeting a re-examination, redefinition and reorganization of the commission.

So pressing are its many duties even now that many matters of national importance are passed upon by divisions of the commission rather than by the full bench of eleven: cases which might properly be heard by a member are delegated to attorney-examiners. The Railway Business Association recommends larger salaries than the present \$12,000 a year "for men called upon to decide issues involving millions of people and billions in property."

With this recommendation few will take issue, nor with the following one which urges that "no commissioner's opinions or judgments, if he is otherwise fit, will bar his reappointment." The latter statement is predicated upon the rejection of former Commissioner John J. Esch

for reappointment because his vote on an important freight rate case did not harmonize with political expediency. It has reference furthermore to the two vacancies occurring this year. One of these has, happily, been filled already by the reappointment of Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts, an outstanding member of the commission, who has won the disapproval of many financiers by his dissenting opinions on many important cases and his objection to monopolies in financing equipment trust certificates, among other matters. A strong minority opinion is an asset not to be minimized in any public body, especially when its voice is one of clarity and its opinions based upon an intimate knowledge of the law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is, perhaps, the most important of the independent governmental bureaus; important enough to warrant a careful survey of its present functions and too important to permit its membership to be selected or rejected on the grounds of political expediency.

Football's Doubtful Glory

WELL, the football season ended in a blaze of glory, didn't it? More fans paid more money to crowd more stadiums to see more football teams fight for the fame of more alma maters than ever before, didn't they? The head coaches are still getting bigger salaries than the college presidents, aren't they? The "prep" school stars are still in high demand among the better universities, aren't they?

Frankly, we are a little less than convinced. American intercollegiate football, once a game for eager, sport-loving youth, has become a spectacle of highly drilled specialists. Once a game taken up for pleasure and played for sport, football has become organized big business, run for its income and promoted for its advertising. Once a game for undergraduates, football has become the property of a jealous public.

And now at the close of a gridiron season which has not been unmarked by moments of opprobrium is the proper time for the college authorities to give the whole football system, using this phrase advisedly, a close and candid examination. In the last analysis the colleges must honestly determine whether football is to be the property of the students and the universities, or the property of the alumni and the public; whether, indeed, as a sport, football is to serve the welfare and the fun of the largest possible number of student athletes, or whether, as a spectacle, it is to serve the pride and the pleasure of the largest possible number of fans.

The trend to date has been to develop a system which has placed a premium upon victory, which has confined the benefits of the game to the highly trained few and which has forced most of the universities into the position of being the country's biggest promoters of athletic exhibitions. In the wake of such developments have come the evils concerning which the recently issued Carnegie report has already spoken—evils of proselytizing, under-cover professionalism and distortion of the principal purpose of educational life.

There are those who would in all seriousness make college athletics frankly professional and end the hypocrisy of athletic scholarships and secret emoluments by paying the athletes an open and honest salary. As Dr. George E. Carothers, director of high school examination at the University of Michigan, remarked: "If Joe Gembs's toe can win the Harvard game for Michigan and bring extra spectators by the thousand to the next game, isn't he entitled to a bonus of \$10,000 or \$15,000 for raising the gate receipts?"

If colleges must win football victories to win prestige, and if colleges must win athletic prestige to insure the support of their alumni and the continuance of their endowments, then they might as well hire their teams openly and go into the public athletic business in a big way. But has not the time come for the colleges to take a courageous stand against this trend? If football is such a beneficial game for its participants as it is reputed to be—and we are inclined to agree that it is—then let us have more football play for more students instead of restricting the game for the benefit of the highly selected squad of 100 out of student bodies of 10,000 or more.

C. W. Savage, director of athletics at Oberlin College, in the North American Review, urges that football be informalized and decentralized, that participation upon the varsity be made the culmination of an apprenticeship of two or three years in the ranks of a well-administered intramural program.

Such recommendations as these aim, we believe, in the right direction, and when the colleges begin the administration of football in the interests of the students instead of the fans, and in the interests of sport instead of revenue, the evils of professionalism and proselytizing will be naturally sloughed off and football will recede into its normal position in the academic picture.

Editorial Notes

An airplane manufacturer points out that there are in the United States less than 10,000 airplanes, as against 20,000,000 automobiles. The billions of dollars spent on good roads, since the day when there were no more cars than there are planes today, indicates plainly what has to be done in building airports and landing fields if the aircraft industry is to follow in the wake of the automobile development.

Recently, a Paris couturier was able to show 150 of his models in various parts of Europe within a week by using an airplane to transport its six mannequins. Right aptly might this plane, "The Flying Mannequin," be considered a rival to the "Flying Dutchman" and the "Flying Scotsman."

Out of consideration for the United States, there will be no liquor served at the Five-Power Naval Conference at St. James's Place in London. Respect among nations for the laws, customs and sentiments of each other certainly leads to the understanding for which the world is striving.

Mechanical toys should be sold in pairs, so that father and junior may each have a little fun.

The Methuselah of Sports

A GAME for winter days is hardly what the word "tennis" now conveys to most people, yet a generation ago it had no necessary seasonal significance, unless "lawn tennis" was specified, for it referred to the five-century-old indoor game which club members in Boston and other favored cities of the world still enjoy today in the most wintry weather.

Until the fifteenth century, however, tennis was exclusively an outdoor sport. According to Alcuin, Charlemagne, over 1100 years ago, introduced the hand-ball game, known later in France as the "jeu de paume" (from the fact of the bare hand, or palm, being used), into the schools of his Empire. Five centuries later it had grown in favor to such an extent that the roll of taxpayers in Paris in 1292, preserved in the French archives, shows no less than thirteen makers of tennis balls flourishing at that time. The booksellers of the capital were apparently only eight in number.

The game crossed over to England in Plantagenet days, and its name, spelled "tenet" or "tenes" in the time of Chaucer, is supposed to be the French word "tenet" (receive!) as then pronounced by the server.

Along with other ball games in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, tennis absorbed far too much of their subjects' time to please the French kings, who endeavored to restrict its play and issued numerous ordinances condemning its pursuit among the people. Likewise in England, several Statutes of the Realm, of the same period and even later, required hand-ball games as well as football "et autres tiels jeux importunes" (and other such vexatious sports) to be abandoned.

Henry V, whose turbulent youth apparently included tennis—not yet a kingly sport—resented "as every schoolboy knows" the gift of a barrel of tennis balls from the Dauphin, presented him soon after he became King, the year before Agincourt.

Tell him he hath made a match with such a wrangler That all the courts of France will be disturbed With chaces. And we understand him well. How he comes over us with our wilder days. Not measuring what use we made of them. We never valued this poor seat of England: And therefore, living hence, did give ourselves To barbarous license.

(Henry V, Act I, Sc. 2.)

Just at that time in the French cities tennis was beginning to be played within four walls, usually roofed, and this indoor game, called court-paume or short tennis, has enjoyed down to the present century 500 years of popularity, particularly in France and England.

The bare hand was still used, and it is hardly surprising that there were few women devotees in the Middle Ages! To soften the impact of the ball, thick gloves crept in toward the end of the fifteenth century, to be followed about the year 1500 by the racket, introduced, along with other gentler manners of the Renaissance, from Italy. Before these amenities, however, there appeared in Paris about 1427, during the English and Burgundian occupation, the only woman champion of tennis ever known in the thousand years that preceded the late-Victorian advent of lawn tennis.

Demoiselle Margot from the province of Hainault in the Low Countries, is recorded as having that year, in the Salle de paume of the Rue Grenier St. Lazare, known as "Le Petit Temple," defeated for a time all comers, playing marvelously "both forehanded and backhanded." And this just when Orleans was about to be besieged and Joan of Arc soon to deliver France from the invader!

Chaucer had mentioned the racket in his poem "Troilus and Creseide," but he once lived in Italy,—its introduction into France and England was not for over a century later. With its adoption the kings of both countries became enamored of the game, and tennis courts were built in their palaces, while every chateau in France followed suit. In 1505, Henry VII had an "roofed court in the castle yard at Windsor, and that year Philip, King of Castile, playing there with an English nobleman, gave the latter "fifteen," because he played with a racket and the Englishman with his hand.

Twenty years later Henry VIII, who played well, erected in the grounds of his palace of Hampton Court, just acquired from Cardinal Wolsey, the building still in regular use today—the oldest monument to tennis now in existence.

Known as "the royal game" in France, tennis there reached its zenith of popularity among all classes. Jealous of their prestige, the French sovereigns tried to prevent it being played by the commonalty, but this attitude only intensified its vogue throughout the nation.

Master Robert Dallington, in his work, "A View of France," following a stay in that country, wrote in 1604:

In his exercises the Frenchman is very immoderate, especially those which are somewhat violent; they play

sets at tennis in the heat of summer and height of the day when others are scarce able to stir out of doors. ... The tennis courts are more in number than the churches; the French are born with rackets in their hands; women, children, artisans, all play.

Unusual remarks on the French, coming from a subsequent headmaster of Charterhouse School, it would seem today!

London then boasted of fifteen courts. There were, however, at that date in Paris no less than 250 "salles de paume," or "tripots" as they were called, affording a livelihood to 7000 persons.

Henri II is considered to have been the best royal player in history, and enthusiasts of his day regretted that he could not compete with his subjects for the "esteuf d'argent," or silver tennis ball, the championship prize of the period. Henri IV was another assiduous player; the day following his famous entry into Paris was spent by him at the game.

Louis XIV appointed a maître-paumier or master of the tennis court, while each prince had his tennis master. Charles I of England was known to make appointments to play at 6 in the morning, while his son, Charles II, though more indolent a monarch, played for hours at a time, an indispensable adjunct to the game in his case, however, being large amounts of perfume ordered to be sent "for the king's play in the tennis court of James Street in the Haymarket." (This James Street court was still running in the 1800's.)

A comparative decline set in under the Grand Monarque for the number of public courts in Paris had fallen to 114 in 1657, when the population of the capital was 600,000. This falling off was largely due to the King's preference for billiards, or table-mat as he called it; it also coincided with greater addition of the upper classes to games of chance.

In the following French reign, about 200 years ago, the "net," as known today, superseded the fringe which had previously adorned the "corde," or dividing rope, and then the tennis court interior, with all its mural appointments—penthouses, gallery, grille, dedans, tambour—assumed its present-day aspect.

At the period of the famous "Tennis-Court Oath" of the French deputies in the Salle de paume at Versailles, just before the Revolution, there remained only ten public tennis courts in Paris, and these dwindled during the next half-century until only private courts remained.

At this time tennis became more fashionable than ever in England, and there the Frenchman Barre, world champion for thirty-eight years, in whose honor Napoleon III even revived the title of "Maitre-paumier" (Imperial), was especially acclaimed. Very many were the tournaments played in London at Lord's, Queen's, Prince's, throughout the nineteenth century. Barre was succeeded by the professional champions Edmund Toppins and George Lambert, followed by Thomas Pettitt from Boston, Mass., who is still today a resident of "the Hub," Pettitt, in the only world championship ever played in Henry VIII's historic building at Hampton Court, defeated Lambert in a three-days' contest in May, 1885, after he had won the French championship two years previously.

The greatest amateur champion of Victorian days was J. M. Heathcote; in his wake, and at the period when the new rival, "lawn tennis," was competing with tennis proper in public interest, Alfred Littleton and Sir Edward Grey added further luster as champion amateurs to the annals of the game.

The first "lawn" game in America was played at Nahant, Mass., late in 1874, shortly after its inventor, Major Wingfield of the Indian Army, had taken out that year in England a patent for his "new and improved portable court for playing the ancient game of Tennis."

The new game caught on on both sides of the Atlantic, but not the high-sounding Greek name under which it was patented by the inventor: Sphairistiké! Nausicaä and her maids playing ball on the Phaeacian sands might have gladly used this word, but the modern public preferred "lawn tennis"—prior to dropping even the qualifying prefix as it has now done.

The senior game, known in America as court tennis, though no longer in the public eye as it was last century, maintains, alongside of its minor derivative, "rackets," a sturdy record of club activity, both in England and America.

Until the era of lawn tennis, however, there appeared for nearly 500 years no woman player, either barehanded or armed with racket, either in court or field, to repeat the prowess of Margot of the Petit Temple, and dispute male supremacy at what Heathcote, at one time English amateur champion for thirteen years, wrote of in 1803 as "the King of Games and the Game of Kings." E. F. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Lion and the Lamb"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of November 6, captioned "The Lion and the Lamb," mentioned the natural friendliness of birds and animals toward mankind in remote places, such as the antarctic region and the Galapagos islands, where nothing has ever occurred to mar that friendliness.

Charles Kellogg, known throughout the world as the "bird man," or the "nature singer," in the course of a lecture given lately in San Francisco, spoke of a child in the mountains of Virginia, whose fearless and loving disposition, conveyed to her by simple but religious parents, was the means of attracting toads, lizards and snakes to her for playmates. The snakes she called her "grass dollies." One day her mother observed her petting a poisonous variety of snake, which seemed to be enjoying the display of affection. When the snake finally decided to leave, no harm was found to be the child.

San Francisco, Calif. HARRY L. MORRECAL.

"Army Recruits and Inoculations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the letter written by Captain Campbell, published in the Monitor of November 22, in which he challenges some of the statements made by a correspondent who had previously written regarding "Army Recruits and Inoculations," the Captain states: "As regards the vaccine reference, the recruits are not experimented upon by the medical authorities—all must take the same vaccinations required by army regulations, from the General down to the buck private, most of whom are eager to do so."

May I be permitted, as an ex-soldier and ex-marine who has seen thousands of recruits inoculated and who has assisted in the work, to challenge the last part of the Captain's statement as quoted.

During parts of the years 1919 and 1920 I was a sergeant in the medical department of the United States Army, and was stationed at Columbus Barracks (now Ft. Hayes), Ohio. This was at that time a recruit depot, and part of my duties consisted of taking charge of the routine medical examination of recruits, to see that they went all through the different examinations in proper sequence, etc. We often handled over 100 recruits per day, and each accepted applicant was forced to comply with army regulations to the extent of having a blood test made and being vaccinated and inoculated. Instead of being "eager" to undergo the ordeal (and it is that to the usual recruit), he usually very reluctantly submitted (he had no choice). Scarcely a day passed that did not include the fainting of a recruit, sometimes of two or three, at the sight of the man ahead being put through.

My own personal experience was no doubt the same as thousands of others. The reaction one suffers as a result of inoculation, particularly the "third shot," being such that even in the army one is excused from strenuous duties for twenty-four hours after injection of the antitoxin. On re-enlisting, I so disliked the prospect of being

re-inoculated that I went to great pains to prove that I had been inoculated recently enough to be permitted to waive its effects just then. At Columbus Barracks, numbers of ex-service men also came up for re-enlistment, and if there was any chance of claiming exemption from inoculation, he assured the soldier took it; and many were the friends who appealed to me to try and fix the records so that it would appear that they had been inoculated without actually undergoing inoculation.

My humble opinion is that if a canvass of the enlisted personnel of an army post (any one) were made, the verdict would be a strong majority against inoculation and vaccination. I cannot, however, speak for the officers of the service, but what I say of enlisted men and recruits I say because of first-hand knowledge of them.

Portland, Ore. DENIS J. DESMOND.

Conditions at Commonwealth Pier

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Cannot something be done for the convenience of passengers sailing from Commonwealth Pier? Four or five times within the last few months I have seen friends off at this place of embarkation. Each of these times, for the reason of either storm or fog, the boat has arrived several hours late. There is no accommodation of any kind, no waiting room, no place near where a hot drink can be procured. The crowds have to sit around, either on the ground, or on sacks, or on packing cases for hours. I have seen women with children waiting in this trying way on several occasions.

Recently the Cedric was due at 1 p. m. and only arrived at 3:30. I and my friends had thus to stand or walk about in the bitter cold for two and a half hours. The very few benches were filled to overflowing. There was no convenience of any kind.

Is it not time that something was done to provide a waiting room for passengers who pay an enormous sum for their staterooms, but who are expected to herd like cattle at this place of embarkation? M. SCOTT TILL.

Brookline, Mass.

"Crossing the Canadian Border"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Miss McDonald's query in the Monitor of December 4 is fully justified: "Why have consular visas at all if they can be declared valueless at the border?" At that she got away more cheaply than she might have done.

But what about the hardship and injustice worked on people from Europe who enter with a perfectly good and expensive visa, and sometimes still have to go back? The State Department says: The consuls are vested by law with exclusive authority in the issuance of visas to aliens, and an alien's case does not come within the jurisdiction of the immigration service until he applies for admission at a United States port of entry. It seems, and is, contradictory. V. TOSLER.

Philadelphia, Pa.